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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,757—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

122



Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 7 P.M. 1903,				
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
	PENINSULAR	5284	MARMORA	10508
	CALEDONIA	7558		
	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
	ARABIA	7933		
	PENINSULAR	5284	HIMALAYA	6994
	MACEDONIA	10513		
	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
	ASIA	7451		
	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
	EGYPT	7912		
	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050

Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles London.

Brindisi transhipment to a connecting steamer a

BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE by 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favour able terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and current rates.
Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,639	Etienne	19th Apr. 1906
ZARRA	4,325	Sellier	17th May "
MESA	5,376	Schmitz	14th Jun, "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verrod	26th May "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	23rd June
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6991	13th July
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	17th August
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	28th "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	22nd Sept.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	3rd October
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	23rd "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attaching to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	9 Apr. 11 a.m.	P'flunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	3 Apr. 5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	5 Apr. 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	6 Apr. 3 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 2nd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
2nd April, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.C. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April 1906
MARQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4766	20th " "
PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5894	7th May "
*FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicle	5834	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipment at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

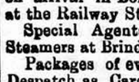
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	29th April, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
GENERAL	2361	Pens	6th April.
† REICHSTAG	2085	Kopplatatter	17th "
* SULTAN	2896	Burmeister	20th "
BUNDESRATH	2093	Ulrich	4th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,
† Dirot to Delagoa bay and Durban.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 24th February, 1906.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	" "	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	... ...	" "	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	" "	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	... ...	" "	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,
COIMBATORE.

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ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS.
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 14	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	13	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is especially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GUILTY!

GUILT Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY! of neglect.

MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
No Mechanism.
No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size.
MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to :—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY.
or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED PROVISIONS in Tins and Bottles which is much valued as a First Course luxury the following :—

		Rs.	a.
ANTIPASTO MARCONI	(contg. Tunny Fish and Mushroom in Oil)... per Tin	1	0
ALICE FALSTAFF	do. do. ..... per Tin	0	12
ONIONS in VINEGAR	per Bottle 8 annas. Artichokes in oil.....per Bot.	1	0
PIMENTOS BOHEMES	(contg. sweet Giardineira Chillies, assorted in Vinegar .....per Bot.	1	0
(GIARDINERIA)	(mixed Pickles) .....per Bot.	0	8
MUSHROOMS	in VINEGAR, per Bottle 14 annas. OLIVES FARCIES .....per Bot.	1	0
SARDINES SUD-AFRICA	(contg. Tomato Sauce with Vegetables) ... per Tin	1	6
ALICE PICCANTI	in TOMATO SAUCE ..... per large Tin	1	0
Do.	do. ..... per small Tin	0	10
TONNO SPORT	in Tins at Re. 1. ONIONS in Salt .....per Bot.	0	8
ALICE TARTUFATO	in tins at Re. 1. Mushrooms in Oil in Bot.	1	0
FILETTI D'ALICE	in Tins.....	0	12

EASTER 1906.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

EASTER NOVELTIES
JUST ARRIVING

EASTER EGGS in fancy Basket from As. 8.
NESTS CONTAINING EASTER EGGS from As. 6.
TOY CARTS,
DUTCH SHOES,
BASKETS, etc., etc,
ALL CONTAINING EASTER EGGS.
EMPTY EGGS covered in Satin Re. 1 each.
INSPECTION INVITED.
CHOCOLATE EASTER EGGS artistically decorated and filled with sweets, Rs. 2 per lb.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS,
25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.
Telephone No. 325. Telegrams :—"Imogen," Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "NUBIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the Victoria Dock, No. 2 Shed.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 2nd April, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the erection of a Building on PRINCESS STREET, Improvement Trust Estate, will be received on THURSDAY the 5th April, 1906, at 1 P. M. at the Office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred).

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specifications of Works may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 (Three) per each set.

The Owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY.
F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A., M.S.E., (London),
Architect &c.,

Markur's Building, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay 2nd April, 1906.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 11th April, 1906 at 3-30 P. M., (Bombay time) for the transaction of the following business :—

1st,—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1905.

2nd,—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th April to the 25th April, 1906, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS and Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April 1906.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

AN ANONYMOUS POST CARD having been addressed to GIBBONS & Co. Fort, defaming our client Mr. T. W. PARRETT, our client offers Rs 1,000 as a REWARD to anyone, who would trace the writer thereof and collect satisfactory proofs for ensuring his conviction, Apply with information to

MEHTA & DADACHANJI.
Attorneys,
121 Meadows Street, Fort.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GTD. STATE RYS. CO. LD.

TENDERS FOR RANGOON TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS.

THE Agent and Manager is prepared to receive TENDERS up to 1 P.M. on the 11th April, 1906, at his Office, Secunderabad Deccan, for the SUPPLY of 1171 RANGOON TEAKWOOD SLEEPERS containing about 2751 cubic feet.

Tender Forms, specifications and conditions of supply can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of (British) Re. 1.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Store keeper,
H. H. N. G. S. Rys. Co. Ld.

30 March, 1906
Secunderabad (Deccan).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1906 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1906, at 10-30 O'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1906.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.

STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned CERTIFICATES for TWO SHARES in the BANK of BOMBAY standing in the names of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, FURDOONJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY and BARJORJEE DADABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY, have been STOLEN. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are WARNED against DEALING with the said certificates in any way :—

Numbers of Share Certificates.	In whose name originally issued.	Number of Shares.	Numbers.
5551	Hormasjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.	1	15119
2032	Captain J. Quintino	1	12537

STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned 21 CERTIFICATES for 61 SHARES in the BANK of BOMBAY standing in the name of the late MR. DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, have been STOLEN. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are WARNED against DEALING with the said certificates in any way:—

Number of Share Certificates.	In whose name originally issued.	Number of Shares.	Numbers.
797	Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.	22	13284 to 13288, 13897 to 13901, 13996, 13997 and 19834 to 19893
1817	Do do	11	10444 to 10447, 11179, 11180 and 12201 to 12205
2347	Do do	2	3018 and 3019
7383	Do do	2	2098 and 2099
3236	Do do	1	18592
3740	Do do	1	8195
3113	Do do	1	11225
450	Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Vakeel.	2	6523 and 6524
1546	Cursetjee Muncherjee Watcha.	1	908
290	Hon. Sir W. Robinson, K. C. S. I.	1	6213
4500	Aimai, daughter of Sorabjee Framjee Karaka.	1	2002
4501	Navajbai, daughter of Sorabjee Framjee Karaka.	1	2003
2174	C. E. Fox	3	7066 to 7068
1591	Hurgovun Jeevun	3	17916, 16926 and 16927
3612	Bai Amrut, wife of Hurjeewan Bhuvanbhai	3	1624 to 1626
7384	Rustim Dossabhoy, deceased	1	2100
1781	Surgeon-Major E I Sexton	2	538 and 539
7902	Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Jehangirjee Jussavalla.	3	3352, 19667 and 19741
7800	Rustomjee Hormusjee Gudialee	1	323
3732	Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel.	2	3240 and 3241

FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
FURDOONJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
BARJORJEE DADABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY,
Executors to the estate of the late
Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "SUTTON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd April, 1906.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Sixty and a bonus of Rupees Forty per Share for the year ended the 31st December, 1905, will be paid on and after THURSDAY the 5th April, 1906, at the register Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. (Standard Time) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 1st April, 1906, on production of Share Certificates.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
H. C. WRIGHT.
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1906.

THE FINLAY MILLS LIMITED,

(Registered under the "Indian Companies Act, 1882."

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000, DIVIDED into 8,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

It is proposed to issue at present 6,000 Shares of Rs. 15,00,000, payable as follows :

Rs 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than 2 months.

DIRECTORS.

J. L. SYMONS, Esq., Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Bombay.
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Esq., Atlas Assurance Company, Bombay.
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Esq., Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Bombay.
SHAPURJI BERJORJI BHARUCHA, Esq., Share Broker, Bombay.
RUTTONSEY MULJI, Esq., Freight Broker, Bombay.

BANKERS.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.

AGENTS.
Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE of the COMPANY.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of acquiring land in Bombay and erecting thereon a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill and carrying on the same.

Owing to the great revival that has recently taken place in the Cotton Mill Industry of this country many old Mills, which about two years ago were practically unsaleable and could only be worked at a loss, have been making excellent returns during the past year. The demand for both Yarn and Cloth has overtaken the supply, and the result is that old Mills, as well as those that have newer machinery, are able to work at a handsome profit. It has been possible for some time past to buy cotton and sell the Yarn or Cloth to be produced therefrom at a good profit for six months or even one year ahead.

Mill Shares are now being bought at very large premiums, and the present is an opportunity of obtaining an investment in a new Mill at par instead of paying the high prices Mill Shares are now commanding, with this advantage that, if the Industry should not be in such a flourishing condition at any future time, an up-to-date Mill and one kept up to date, as this Mill will be, should always be in a position to work at a good profit. Mills with looms have done very well, even before the recent period of great prosperity and particularly when worked, as this one will be, on a "Commission on profits" and not on a "Commission on outturn" basis. There seems to be an almost unlimited enquiry for country-made cloth, and such cloth is competing more and more with imported cloth.

With a view to make a certainty of success the Directors are strongly of opinion that a loom shed should be erected, so that the Mill will be both a Spinning and a Weaving Mill.

Several plots of land have been inspected and it is proposed to purchase the piece most suitable as regards site and price.

It is proposed to commence with 30,000 ring spindles and 600 looms and to have ample engine power and accommodation to extend the Mill when considered desirable.

Out of the 6,000 shares to which the present issue is limited, 3,020 Shares have been taken up by the Directors, Agents, and their friends. The Directors now offer the remainder of the Shares (viz., 2,980 Shares) to the public, and the Agents will be glad to receive applications for them.

A favourable arrangement has been arrived at with Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., who have been appointed the Agents of the Company and have agreed to receive as remuneration for the management of the Company a fixed salary of Rs. 1,000 per month from the date of the registration of the Company and a commission of 10 per cent on the net annual income of the Company before setting aside any sums as a reserve or depreciation fund.

The Agents' firm is very well known throughout India, and they have had the experience of managing a Bombay Mill (Spinning and Weaving) and of bringing it up-to-date as regards machinery, &c. They can also claim to have had much experience in cotton buying, which is one of the most important factors in mill management, the judicious selection of the right kind of cotton, for the purpose for which it is wanted, making a great difference in production.

Applications for Shares should be made to the Bankers of the Company together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without reduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Forms of application for Shares may be obtained from the Agents.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors.

Dated at Bombay the 2nd of April, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of GANPATRAM REVASHUNKER JOSHI late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk deceased.

1. MOTILAL RUNCHOD, a BRAHMIN POORAN READER, residing at Gaiwadi outside the Fort of Bombay, 2. CHOONILAL KASHINATH also Brahmin Hindu and 3. NAROTAM CHOTALAL also Brahmin Hindu, both of them of Senor in Baroda territories, but at present residing in Bombay at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort ....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord 1906 and in the Sixth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 16th day of March, 1906.

Messrs. MAGANLAL, JEHANGIR & GULABHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "MARIA VALERIE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that the timings of the LOCAL and SUBURBAN TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR will be slightly revised from MONDAY, the 9th April, 1906.

Detailed timings may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay 31st March, 1906.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1906, at 5-30 P. M. Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

F. E. HARDCASTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	[illegible]
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, ZA., Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Re. 8 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :—

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—1st Class PHAETONS and TONGA DAKS ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar, also Phaeton Daks from Poona to Mahableshwar direct by the old route at Moderate Rates.—BURJOBJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak supplier to H. E. The Governor and the Lieut-General Western Command.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—TONGAS and PHAETONS for Wathar, Panchgani, Mahableshwar available at Moderate Rates. Apply BAPOO SHERKER, Head Office, Wai.

BARGAINS.—Just unpacked a large consignment of selected GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS in massive Gold Frames. Inspection invited,—M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

A EUROPEAN RETIRED OFFICER of Government (Financial) is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT Box No. 53A. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. LD. Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

IT has been certified that Mr. KAPS executes most skilful repairs to Pianos which can be seen in his Work shops—37 Medows St. H. KAPS & Co.,

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself, Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates, Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Lex Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BOOK-BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.,—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Porcelain, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas, [illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry. WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhoea, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines, Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY edition —Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Susbscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street Fort Bombay.

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ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S
Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,
CRAVEN MIXTURE
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Various kinds of
EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ALSO
Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS
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PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.
Please register your order soon
AT
E. E. GOREY & CO.
NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
24, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £28,155,265

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the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
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BINNY & Co.,
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Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch), Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASO[LINE]

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and T[...] also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist [...]ting this and no other. Can be obtained f[...] leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported b[y]

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bomb[ay].

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
A Village Mystery, by Mrs. Coulson-Kernahan	0	8
The Impostor, by Harold Bindloss	0	8
The Purple Head, by Edwin Pugh	0	8
A Lost Cause, by Guy Thorne	0	8
The Suburbans, by T. W. H. Crosland ...	0	8
A Son of the Sea, by F. T. Bullen	0	8
His Private Life, by H. Smith	0	8
In the Hands of the Czar, by Garrett Mill ...	0	8
Richard Hartley Prospector, by Douglas Blackburn	0	12
A Pillar of Dust, by Mrs. F. Campbell ...	0	8
Lone Marie, by W. E. Norris	0	8
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle ...	0	8
The Pilgrim's Progress	0	6
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ALL ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare ...	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. P[...]	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T... ...	0	[illegible]
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius ...	0	12
Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Austin ...	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye ...	0	12
How to Invest Money, by E. R Gabbott ...	0	8
Home Hygiene in Gujarathi, by D. H. Mehta	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPL TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND............£550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay.	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras.	Mandalay,	Mombasa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

ARE RADICALLY CURED BY

ACORIDINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,

ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.

CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)

WM. CAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)

JOHN WALTER, Esq.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay		Foochow
Karachi	Singapore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manila	Kobe
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.

Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 4141 tons, Captain Finnis, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Kirklee, 2278 tons Captain W J Dermody, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2124 tons, Captain W Lemarchand, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE steamer Baron Innerdale, 2159 tons, Captain J G Fullerton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a carg of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Kurachi via Pore Bunder and Cutch, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Maria Valeria, 2443 tons, Captain A Martale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste 9th March, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Africa, 2000 tons, Captain H Revill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, 24th March via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 3551 tons, Captain S Tait, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Liverpool 4th March with a general cargo and following passengers:—Mr Geo Stewart, Mr S H Gaiger, Mr F J Plyman, and Lt-Col J A Banton.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and passengers:—Messrs Revat, Kacher, C S Zala, B S Vaishnao, Mrs Wilson, Mr Catchpole, Miss Portal, Mr Picton, Miss Wilson, Mr E E Bellamy, Mr Picton's, clerk and deck.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Maria Valerie s	Martale	Trieste, Mar 9
	Baron Innerdale s	Fullerton	Calcutta, Mar 20
	Lama s	Cutbush	Karachi, Mar 31
	Africa s	Revill	Bussorah, Mar 24

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Kt Bachelor s	Finnis	Calcutta
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	R I M S Elphinstone	Farewell	Aden
	Kirklee s	Dermody	Rangoon

Steamer Lawada, Lemarchand, for Calcutta &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Ranald, for Hamburg Dunkirk, &c
" Nubia, for Liverpool Marseilles, &c
" General, for Zanzibar, &c
" Koli, for Persian Gulf

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Names.	From
30	City of York	J Black	Liverpool
	Clan Macleod	K Cowie	Madras
	Malta	R G Peters	London
	Nairn	J S Nailo	Manila

DEPARTURES.

31	Palitana	A S Houstoun	Rangoon
	Patrician	T A Chandler	London

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left London on the morning of the 31st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 1st instant.

The same Co's s s Nippon, left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 30th ultimo and may be expected here on or about the 22nd instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the evening of the 31st instant, and is due here on the 4th April at daybreak.

The Anchor Line s s Scindia arrived at Marseilles on the 31st ultimo homeward bound.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

The P and O s s Ceylon arrived here yesterday morning.

DAILY EXPORTS, April 2.

FOR LONDON.

Franconia s—157 cwt turmeric Aldridge Salmond and Co; 100 bales hemp H Govindji; 190 cwt turmeric R Jewandas 50 bales hemp E Oomersey; 100 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—200 bales hemp H Govindji; 500 tons manganese ore kiddles Reeve and Co; 25 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 405 cwt old metal scrap R Keroba

FOR ...

... s—5600 to s Manganese ore R A Willis

Egypt s—138 bales skins H M Halim

FOR BOSTON.

Egypt s—12 bales skins H M Halim

FOR LEITH

Dunrobin s—11651 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 740 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 500 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co; 810 cwt ging llyseed N Khairaz and Co; 1430 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 715 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 29 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 135 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 375 bales cotton waste and sy (C Hirji and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Nubia s—300 bales cotton Glagelrosk Tajpal and Co

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—367 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Franconia s—1000 cwt myrabaliams Barrett and Co; 660 bales cotton Price de Saone and Co

FOR LEITH.

Dunrobin s—12529 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

Clan Chattan s—350 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR MELBOURNE.

Grantley Hall s—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsen s—3 pots rosa oil E Elleas and Co; 4221 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 58 cwt olibnnam and 5 1-4 cwt sellarus D Vullibhoy & Co

Delhi s—35 cwt wheat flour F Rahim and Co; 1 cwt ivory B E Passaya; 1 case suffrin M M Essabhoy; 29 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Tientsen s—106 bales twist The M B Kaisha; 217 bales twist C Bhowanidas 500 bales twist japnan cotton Trading Co

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 2ND APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad and a brisk fall at Jacobabad pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum is much below the average in several places to the north of Latitude 22°. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah and the lowest 57° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Sirsa, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly.

Rain.—Colombo reports nearly a quarter of an inch and Hyderabad (Deccan) a few drops.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	7	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	21	17	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	39	38	60
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	12	10	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	27	74
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	7	16
G Mahim and Worli	11	6	28
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	20
Total	125	121	266
Total plague deaths to date	309 084	2?2,633	520
Same date last year	101	88	202

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	Deaths
3	5

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. R. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 3.

131. Musketry—To-morrow Wednesday the 4th instant. The Range at Ghat Kopar is at the disposal of O C "E" Coy for competition for the Bayley Coy Challenge Shield.

By Order,

G. D. PRICE, Captain,

Adjutant B. V. R.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 31.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 1-2	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	99 1-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3 4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	63 3 8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	29 15-16	= — 1-16
2 months hence	29 1-2	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	61 3 4	— 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 12 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20 48 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4 85 5-8	= + 3-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	=
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-4	do	=
6 " "	3	do	=
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	do	=
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	do	=

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 7-8	do	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	3 7-8	do	=

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 400,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	$
Silver to Calcutta	140,000
Gold to Calcutta	10,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 10 6 March, sellers steady

RAPESEED—Yellow Guzerat 41 A-M sellers steady. Yellow Cawnpore 42 3-4 A-M d no steady

LINSEED—Linseed Bold 45 A-M sellers firm

COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 3-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 6·07 plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·89	5·91	5·93
+7	+7	+8
July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·94	5·91	5·76
+8	+8	+7
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·68	5·67	
+7	+7	

Receipts at U S Ports	22,000
Do last year	16,000
Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Do. do Continent	19,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·65—5	} a
Futures, month of July	11·06—6	

a Declined owing to port receipts running above expectations and to bear pressure largely from New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1-4
Futures, month of May	11·15 — 9
Do. do. July	11·26 — 8
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total weeks sales in Liverpool	60,000
Total stock in Liverpool	1,104,000
Total stock in London	10 000
Total visible supply	3,580,000
	—150,000
Total visible supply East Indian	214,000
Total quantity in sight	9,310,000
	+ 110,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 31st March 1906:—

Cotton	11,146	bales.
Wheat	3,475	cwts.
Linseed	18,343	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	748	do
Gingellyseed	1,481	do
Poppyseed	515	do
Groundnut	210	do
Castorseed	4,618	do
Rice	59,308	do
Myrabolams	3,892	do
Cottonseed	15,224	do
Mowraseed	68	do
Gram	3,585	do
Jowar	2,414	do
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, MONDAY, April 2.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.		1s. 4d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.		169 1-4d.
Marcks 3 do.	do.		138 1-4d.
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			149 1-2
Shanghai 30	do		208
Japan 30	do.		150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone easy.

Cash	99-7
... Settlement, 30th April	99-7

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th	Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th	March	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 22nd	"	7	do.
Bank of Madras do. 16th	Jan.	8	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone quieter.			
Ready	7	15	0
Forward May	8	5	0
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore May	6	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore do	7	3	0
Yellow Guzerat do	7	6	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	0	0
Forward May	8	1	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	25	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish	45	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	45	0	0
25 do. do	44	8	0
50 do. do	43	0	0
Black Kutnee	41	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	25,000 "

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·85	5·87	5·89
—4	—4	—4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·90	5·87	5·70
—4	—4	—4
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·64	5·63	5·63
—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—The market remains quiet but steady with little business passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	195	185		Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	202	192		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	201	191		do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	216	210		do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	211	204		do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	218	206		do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)		210		do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) } Karanja do. (M.-G) } Akola do. (M.-G.) }	216	210		do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	220	214		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	227	221		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	208	203	250	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	222	216		do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	213	206		do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)			257	25th. May
Westerns			236	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 24th March as compared with the statement of the 31st March:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 24. Rs.	Mar. 31. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,78,709	62,19,469
Public Deposits at Branches	1,25,09,292	1,32,62,778
Other Deposits	7,68,75,311	7,13,98,341
Post Bills	7,310	6,960
Sundries	18,50,913	19,28,435
Rs.	11,58,22,035	11,17,15,983
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,13,71,854	1,19 77,827
Other authorised Securities	35,42,838	35,32,435
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,23,48,876	1,22,28,854
Loans do. do. do.	1,69,62,824	1,82,11,862
Bills discounted and purchased	3,21,37,801	3,33,87,209
Dead Stock	2,71,258	2,84,019
Stamps and Stationery	4,513	4,468
Balances with other Banks	14,55,428	7,33,272
Sundries	1,85,529	2,47,197
Cash	3,75,41,114	3,11,10,840
	11,58,22,030	11,17,15,983

THE "Penang Gazette" hears, on good authority that the Government of Netherlands India has decided to abolish the export duty on plantation rubber grown in Sumatra. This is sure to further enhance the value of the rubber estates in Netherlands India. Whether it will adversely affect the value of rubber estates in Malaya and Ceylon remains to be seen.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

CURTHS—March 30, at "The Hollies," Cubbon Road, Bangalore, Harriett Curths, widow of the late Herman Ralph Curths, of London and Bangalore

KEMP'S "ONE DAY" COLD CURE TABLETS.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, INFLUENZA, ETC.

These tablets have had an enormous sale in England, and are acknowledged to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered. We shall be pleased to disclose the formula to any medical man interested.

PRICE PER BOX As. 12.

ONLY FROM

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High water, 4-52m., 5-40a. Low water, 0-0m., 11-32a.

Bombay Light Horse, Annual Point to Point Races, Santa Cruz.

Bank Holiday.

Departure of H. E. Lord Lamington for Mahableshwar.

Mass meeting of Indian Christians, Church Mission Hall, Dhanji Street, 5 p.m.

Maratha Hitayechu Sabha, Nava Nagpada, 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 4th April 1906 at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umrazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P.M. on the 6th Instant. A supplementary mail also will be closed on 5th instant at 7-30 p.m.

THROWN OUT OF HIS DOG-CART.—On Sunday morning Mr. P. R. C. Nabert, residing at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, was driving in his dog cart, when the horse shied and became restive. Mr. Nabert was thrown out of the carriage, and he sustained slight injuries.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—On Saturday at about 8 p. m., Mr. and Mrs. John McKenzie, residing at Parel, were walking along Victoria Road towards Parel Road. A victoria, whether hack or private is not known, came from behind and when close to them, the horse suddenly swerved right across the road, striking Mrs. McKenzie on the left ankle with its hoof. Mrs. McKenzie fell on the ground sustaining a sprain of the left ankle and a cut on her leg. The driver of the victoria then whipped his horse and made good his escape.

THE NEW DEWAN OF MYSORE.—The following telegram was sent to Mr. V. P. Madhavrao, C. I. E., the new Dewan of Mysore, on behalf of the Mysoreans in Bombay on the 29th ultimo the day on which he assumed charge of his office at Mysore:—"Mysoreans in Bombay, heartily welcome you back to their dear motherland badly needing manly, progressive, non-sectarian, impartial administration, and pray God for your strength and health to realise their high expectations." He wired back the following reply:—"Please convey Mysoreans in Bombay, my best thanks for kind "congratulations."

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt Colonel. S. J. Sarjant V. D. and the officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vols Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandain, Band Master, commencing at 6 15 p. m. to-day.

March	On the Road	Hume
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Selection	Harry Dacres Songs	Adlam
Intermezzo	Liebestraum	Blon
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Caryll
Valse	Laetitia	Fahrbach

BURGLARY AT MALABAR HILL.—Haidam Vala, a Marwaree Shroff, residing at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, reported to the police that at about 10-30 p.m. on Sunday last he closed his shop where he resides, and went to sleep outside in the verandah and on getting up the next morning found the door of his shop hooked from inside. He forced the door open and going inside found his box forced open by someone. He missed gold and silver ornaments, collectively valued at about Rs. 2,959, from the box. Looking about, he noticed that two bars had been removed from a window that opened on to a sweeper's gully. The stolen ornaments belonged to his different customers.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST AS A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Stenson charged Kanialal Balmukund, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of five currency notes aggregately valued at Rs. 500, on the 1st ultimo, belonging to Badebir Gulabchund, a merchant of Bombay. Mr. H. J. Dalal, pleader, appeared for the defence. It appeared that the complainant had on the day in question to send the notes to his "pedhi" up-country. He cut the notes in halves and put them in two envelopes, handing them over to the accused, who was his servant, to be gummed and registered. Subsequently he received telegrams from his "pedhi" that the registered letters contained only blank money-order forms. He questioned the accused about the notes who said he had not stolen them, but to save his reputation he would return him the money anyhow. The complainant told him to go to the up-country "pehdi" and there make the payment. The accused left Bombay for the "pehdi," but was not able to pay the whole amount. He was arrested up-country and was brought down to Bombay. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and produced Rs. 400, out of the misappropriated sum. As it was his first offence, his Worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. F. BAPTISTA.—We regret to record the death, at a comparatively early age of 37, of Mr. Frank Baptista from an attack of cholera which took place on Friday last at his residence, Matharpakady, Bombay. The deceased matriculated from St. Mary's, Byculla, joined St. Xavier's College and began to study for the Law. Under medical advice he had, however, to give up the studies. He next joined the St. Mary's College as a teacher, and in 1901 went over to John Connon School as a Latin Teacher for the Matric Class. While teaching, he wrote interesting and thoughtful articles to certain local journals on subjects affecting his community. Going to Poona to recruit his health, he joined the "Poona" Observer as a Sub Editor. His articles were well spoken of. A keen observer, a ready writer and a fluent speaker, he was regarded as an influential factor in his community. His death, therefore, is a distinct loss to the community. Kind and sociable, sympathetic and affable, earnest and energetic, he made his influence felt, and gained numerous friends. The sad news of his untimely death will be received by those who knew him with deep regret. His funeral which took place on the evening of Friday last was largely attended by a number of clergy and the laity.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT MOTOR-DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector J. Carter charged John Rodrigues, a licensed native-Christian motor-driver, under sections 2 and 3 of Act II of 1904, for driving his motor-car recklessly and not stopping his car sufficiently long for his name and address to be taken down by the police, after knocking down a Hindu labourer named Kushna Rama, and injuring him a fortnight ago, on the Reay Road. Superintendent Nolan prosecuted, while Mr. F. W. Pereira, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that while crossing the road a fortnight ago, the motor-car knocked him down and collided with a bullock cart. He was injured and was treated at an hospital. The accused did not blow the horn to warn him of his approach. The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he was going from Reay Road to the Byculla Club. Seeing the complainant waking in front of him he blew his horn. The complainant would not move out of the way. He blew again coming close to him when suddenly, trying to avoid any accident, he ran into a bullock-cart that stood close by, smashing his own lamps and in that accident the complainant was knocked down. Evidence having been led his Worship discharged the accused on the second charge. Regarding the charge of rash and negligent driving, his Worship remarked that the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, as regarded speed, could not be relied upon, because to them, all motor cars appeared to go at an extraordinary speed. It further appeared to him from evidence that he had blown his horn but that was not done in sufficient time to warn the complainant of his approach. In his opinion, therefore, the accused was reckless and for that offence he fined him Rs. 30.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commences to-morrow, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding. There are in all five cases committed for trial, implicating two Christians, two Hindus, and two Mahomedans, two of which are of murder, one of putting a person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion one of criminal assault and one of housebreaking by night. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, one by Mr J. W. S. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate, and one by Mr. E. N. Waterfield, first class Magistrate of Khandesh. The following is summary of the calendar:—

1. George Carrie, committed by Mr. E. H. Waterfield on the 25th January last, for putting a person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.

2 Andrew Sleman, committed by Mr. N. W. Kemp on the 8th ultimo, for rape.

3. Ganput Ballu, committed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, on the 2nd ultimo for murder.

4. Narayen Sunderji and Mahomed Hussain, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup on the 23rd ul., for housebreaking by night and abetment.

5. Abdulla Mia, committed by Mr. Kemp on the 20th ultimo, for murder and causing grievous hurt

TO WARD OFF TROPICAL DISEASE.

HOW BILE BEANS ACCOMPLISH THIS.

Tropical diseases are responsible for many deaths, Therefore a few words of warning may be usefully given. Treated under one head, tropical disease may be taken to include the various forms of malaria, agues and intestinal and other fevers directly due to the presence of poisonous matter in the system. Primitive drainage arrangements, defective water supply and residence in marshy sections—all these conduce to sickness. Dangerous germs or organisms rise from the ground multiply rapidly in the dry air, and then either enter the human system along with the food taken into the stomach, or find an easier way of contaminating the blood when the skin is bitten by insects peculiar to the country.

It is obvious that when the body is overworked, is anæmic, or weakened by constipation or any irregularity, it is the least able to repel the attacks of this insidious foe, It is equally obvious that the best plan for rendering oneself immune, is to increase the vitality or reserve strength; and just because Bile Beans store up vitality and reserve strength in the body by means of sound digestion and a healthy liver, this great household medicine has attained considerable local renown. Bile Beans put the human system into thoroughly good order, they conquer nervous and general debility and are complete fortification against tropical disease

In many cases Bile Beans will be found more satisfactory than quinine which does not suit all constitutions, owing to its tendency to produce giddiness, headache, deafness, and impaired eyesight. Bile Beans are most efficacious as a general tonic having none of the ill effects of quinine and similar drugs, and moreover they lay the foundation for permanent health by the creation of a sound digestion and pure healthy blood.

Bile Beans are a permanent cure for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, piles, anaemia, "nerves," female ailments, weakness, dizziness, rheumatism, pains in the back and side, insomnia, loss of appetite, congested liver, headache, flatulence, pimples and other eruptions and ailments having a common origin in impaired action of stomach or liver. Bile Beans also ward off ailments common to inhabitants of tropical countries. Of all chemists and medicine vendors for Re. 1, per bottle or Rs. 2-4 for large family size or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re 1-2 per bottle or Rs 2-8 for large family size.

FREE SAMPLE—A free sample of Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette" 3rd April, 1906.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presided. There were also present: Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, the Hon. Sir W. C. Hughes, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr D E Wacha, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Sassoon J David, Mr J S Brown, Mr G W Hatch and Mr W N Shilstone, Secretary.

Consideration was given to a letter from Government, Public Works Department (Railways) asking the Trustees to accept the liability for the cost of diverting the drains, sewers and other works in connection with the overbridge north of the Chowpatti level crossing.

The position as to rights and obligations was stated in Government letter to the Municipal Commissioner No. 3123, dated 14th November, 1905, a copy of which has been received by the City Improvement Trustees; the position as stated is briefly as under:—The obligation to build overbridges on the Chowpatti Coloba length was imposed by Government not in compliance with any vested rights of a local body in roads existing at the time, but merely to conserve the future interests of the city and of the public. (The Queen's Road was not in existence at the time). Under the Railway contract in operation, when the obligation to construct overbridges below Chowpatti was imposed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by Government, Government would have had to arrange to place the Railway Company in possession of all land required for the bridges and approaches, free of all obstructions, on which the Railway Company might emplace the overbridges to the order of Goverement. The obligation imposed on the Company was in fact to provide merely the overbridges, and the other incidental charges such as the provision of land, clearing the land of all obstructions on it and allied charges such as claims for compensations by the owner of properties (if any) adverse by affected by the construction of the overbridges would not have to be met by the Railway Company. The railway has now been purchased by the Secretary of State and he has taken over only the obligations as imposed. The Local Bodies controlling the interests of the city asked Government to call on the Railway Company to construct the overbridge. Government have complied with the request, and at the same time called upon the Local Bodies to place at the disposal of the Railway Company the land required for the overbridge free of all obstructions, so that the Railway Company might comply with the orders of Government and carry out of the obligation devolving on them. The bridge was originally proposed to be located in the line of the Churney Road crossing, and the Corporation asked Government to call upon the Railway Company to provide one there. At the instance of Government, the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Shaw) agreed on behalf of the Corporation to meet the cost of diverting the mains, etc. at that crossing, which would interfere with the emplacement of the overbridge, and the proceedings of the Corporation practically indicated that they did not repudiate the Municipal Commissioner's assurance on their behalf.

The Improvement Trust when originally submitting their Scheme III had not provided in their estimates for an overbridge over the Railway. They understood that the Railway Company was under an obligation to provide an overbridge at the Churney Road crossing and they asked Government to call on the Company to provide the overbridge at the new site instead. Government said that pending an assurance that the Railway Company would be at liberty to close the Charni Road level crossing, Government could not call upon them to construct the overbridge at the new site. Government stated that an overbridge at the new site was a necessary incident to the completion of Scheme III, and the Trustees should provide for the overbridge in their estimates for that scheme. The Trustees urged that as the Company were under obligation to provide an overbridge at the Charni Road crossing the most suitable place for such an overbridge, from the view of public convenience, would be in connection with Scheme III. The Trustees recorded that the necessity for the construction of an overbridge at the new site was extremely doubtful and in any case would not arise for several years to come and as the Trustees were strongly of opinion that they were under no liability to construct the bridge, they were not prepared at the time to include in their estimates of Scheme III, any provision for an overbridge. Government then informed the Trustees after a full consideration of all the facts, that they were prepared to call upon the Company to construct an overbridge at the new site. Government here merely transferred the obligation of the Railway Company from the Charni Road crossing to the new site. They could not add to the Railway Company's obligation in this respect. It has been explained above that had the overbridge been provided at the Charni Road crossing the liability for the incidental charges would have fallen on the Municipality. The Improvement Trust set aside the recommendation of the Corporation and asked for the overbridge at the new site. It appears fair, therefore, that these incidental charges should be borne by the Local Body at whose instance Government have called in Railway Company to build the overbridge at the new site.

The Honourable Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola failed to see that the Commissioner could agree to the construction of a bridge in a particular spot without the approval of the corporation. He thought it was clearly indicated that the trustees never asked Government to build the bridge on the site now selected and that being so he held that the whole cost of construction should fall on those at whose instance the bridge was being built.

Sir Sassoon J. David asked if the trust had given anything in the way of land for the bridge. The chairman said of course they had and that the approaches to it were on their land. Dr. A. G. Viegas considered that the bridge was one the Railway Company were bound to construct. Mr. T. W. Cuffe thought that had the wishes of the public in the first place been consulted the bridge would have been built at the Chowpati level crossing. The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that Government should be informed, that the works referred to were incidental to the construction of the overbridge and that the improvement Trust were not liable for the same. The proposal was carried.

Plans and estimate for constructing a store and store-yard on the Agripada Estate were sanctioned.

With reference to the representation of corn and timber merchants asking to omit the area on Chinch Bunder Road at the foot of Nowroji Hill from the Nowrojee Hill Scheme, the matter was postponed and it was resolved to inform the petitioners that their representation would receive consideration in due course.

With regard to the letter from the Manager, Bombay Tramway Co, applying for the lease of plots Nos. 41, 42 43 and greater part of 44 on the Princess Street Estate for locating a transforming station in connection with the working of the Tramway and the supply of Electric Current, it was resolved to inform the Company that the Board was not at present prepared to lease the plots in question.

THIRD CLASS ON THE G.I.P.

THE following letter appears in the "Pioneer":—"I have read with great interest your remarks, in a recent number of the "Pioneer," regarding the improvements which the different railway administrations are expected to make for the convenience of third-class passengers, and you have very aptly cited the G. I. P. Company, who seem to view all such questions with philosophic indifference in spite of the examples of other lines. In this connection may I draw your attention to the worry and trouble which the third class passengers have to undergo while travelling by mail trains from Delhi to Bombay and "vice versa" over the G. I. P. lines? Generally, one third class carriage is attached, and in the course of the journey it gets crowded to suffocation, barring even passages for ingress and egress and many passengers cannot get even an entry for the want of accommodation. The Company should be asked to run a fast third class passengers train—assimilating as far as possible the speed of the mail, and the use of the tantalising third class carriage with all its solitary grandeur should be discontinued in connection with the mail trains. There is another complaint of a more serious nature. Dumb millions are accustomed to suffer in silence all sorts of troubles, and do not know how to express their grievances. The arrangement for the supply of water to the native passengers over the Indian Midland section of this line is very inadequate, and is entails a good deal of silent agong, especially in the summer season. The Company may better follow the example of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and the East Indian administrations in this respect and introduce "bhistis" and Hindu watermen on all stations. At present the appearance of these useful persons is an exception rather than the rule, and leaving out of question a few big stations like Gwalior, Jhansi, and Bina, they are everywhere conspicuous by their absence. The passengers are supposed to run to the water pipes planted at a safe distance on either end of the platforms on road-side stations, in the burning sun and come back in hot haste to jump in to the train already whistling its readiness to start, only to find that their seats have been encroached upon by fresh intruders. Moreover, weak and invalid passengers cannot leave their compartments at all for fear lest they may miss the train and may be left behind, yelling and shouting, on a forest station in the wilds of Bundelkhand where neither food nor drink is available. It is impossible to expect children and females to move at all towards the water pipes to moisten their parched lips. The first and second class passengers generally provide themselves with surahis, knowing well what will befall them if they fail to take necessary precautions. The brunt of the action falls on the third class passengers under the rays of a tropical sun. The line passes through the hottest part of the country from Itarsi to Delhi, and it is strange the Company has not considered it worth its while to introduce this absolutely necessary reform up to this time."

A ... ...

HOT WEATHER

HINT ... ...

Wear Wool . but see that it is PURE!

Pure Wool is a non-conductor of heat and absorbs moisture without injury to the body.

DO NOT BE PERSUADED that mixtures of cotton and wool or shoddy are in any way cooler than materials of PURE WOOL.

Give PURE WOOL a trial and you will be surprised how you will stand the hottest of weather!

We are now making light-weight PURE WOOL Flannels, Serges and Worsted Coatings, etc, and shall be happy to submit samples on application to—

THE MANAGER,

DEPT. "4."

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills—price Rs. 13-8-0 for 20 days' treatment. Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain—price Rs. 5-8 for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing weakness and depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 10. DIABETES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 20 days, Rs 6-8. BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, [illegible] Chawl Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET.
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NEW MODELS
NOW READY.

Every Model of the Remington Typewriter has been a success. There never was a Remington failure.

The NEW MODEL represent the sum and substance of ALL Remington Success, plus more than 30 years of experience in Typewriter building.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Military and the Private Secretaries, the Medical Officer, and the A.-D.-C., in waiting, which cannot be delivered at Government House, Bombay by 7 p.m., on 3rd April 1906 should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR until further notice.

S. A. LEAO,
for Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, 30th March, 1906.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1906.

"YOUNG INDIA."

THE next number of "the Asiatic Quarterly Review" will contain an article on "Young India: its hopes and aspirations" by Shaikh Abdul Qadir. The writer seeks to probe beneath the mere surface of things and, in assessing the value of Young India, draws attention to the sentiment which now actuates it—a desire for advancement, intellectual, commercial and political. The idea, he believes, though primarily agitating the educated classes has reached the masses as well and is beginning to be shared by that important section of the population which has hitherto led its life in seclusion away from the gaze of men and has not brought its influence to bear on the public life of the country as the woman in the West has done. This sentiment found expression, at first, in movements of social and political reform, he reminds us, and later in the promotion of industrial and commercial enterprise, which, though in its commencement at present, is full of vast potentialities. He sees a hopeful sign in the increased desire to travel abroad and to move to distant corners of the world, notwithstanding the obstacles that are placed in the way of Indians by people who have had the good luck of being a little early in the field. Last but not least asset, the value of which can be scarcely over-estimated, is the spirit of independence and self-help which has come into existence. It is not yet very far developed, but there are signs of an increasing independence which are sometimes of a not very encouraging description. Yet for so much as it is worth Shaikh Abdul Qadir must be permitted to take credit. He is not so blind that he cannot see forces at work among the younger generation of India that render all united action difficult. In Bombay, perhaps, there is a nearer approach to unity among the various creeds than anywhere else, but antagonistic parties move exceedingly slowly towards one another, although, as the writer urges, there is no height which Young India may not be able to reach with wider education and a greater co-operation between the communities inhabiting the land, "especially if those in whose hand God has placed our destinies give us full sympathy and encourage the efforts of the people to better their fortunes."

"Those in whose hands God has placed our destinies" do not altogether please Sheikh Abdul Qadir. He fancies England looks upon India more as the weak limb of the Imperial body politic, than as the brightest jewel in the British Crown. He would rather have it as regarded as the strongest weapon in the Imperial Armoury. He is not satisfied with the "jewel" idea, inasmuch as a jewel is "more of an ornament than an article of daily use. It is only brought out on great occasions. It is meant for show. It has comparatively little intrinsic value. So we find this bright jewel shining with a lustre all its own in coronation rejoicings and other State ceremonies, but at other times Old England prefers her simple black bonnet to the heavy crown and the dazzling Koh-i-noor." He does not enquire whether the Government or the people are more to blame for the prevailing want of education, though he thinks that at first sight it would appear that a civilised Government like that of England must have been sleeping pretty soundly over its duties to neglect the elementary education of the people so much. Yet he does not seek to deny that the people have been too apathetic to the primary duty of all civilised nations. Government is not exclusively to blame for it and at the present time is doing more than is fully appreciated by those whom it is intended to benefit. The fact remains that the bulk of Young India is unlettered, and therein lies the hope that there is yet time to instruct it on prudent lines and to direct its flights towards the highest point at which it is urged to aspire, by easy stages. Shaikh Abdul Qadir believes that the people have begun to demand more attention and that despite the lack of facilities for improvement they are improving. Although to all appearances the current of life runs smoothly, he finds a little below the surface there is commotion, and the man in the street in India and the labourer in the field is no longer as ignorant as he looks. The literate minority is not so much cut off from the illiterate majority as is commonly supposed and the influences that are modifying the trend of thought of the upper and educated classes manage to reach the lower and less informed sections of the people "though in a weaker and less distinct form."

But what of "Young India" with all his hopes and aspirations? The writer divides it into sections, first of which comes the sexes—"The male world consisting of young men in active walks of life and a young female world inside the homes, possessed of no small influence and capable of moulding the destinies of the country no less active for being hidden from the eye of the ordinary observer." Another great division is that of "the educated and the uneducated." We should have thought they were two divisions, but the writer will have them together, as being nearer than ever they were before. Sepoys who have gone abroad on service and coolies who have worked across the great waters come back and, teach their caste-fellows much and though they may still remain illiterate, they know more than their progenitors of the great world beyond their own. This indirect education has been going on for a long time now and a great and progressive step has been taken. More hopeful is the advancement of the literate portion of Young India. Education is taking its natural effect. The minds of men are being awakened, their thoughts fly higher, the voice of ambition finds a sympathetic response in their hearts and they aspire to come into line with the great nations of the world. Despite old prejudices and time-honoured dislikes the classes are slowly coming together to their mutual advantage. And we are glad to see that Shaik Abdul Qadir recognises that it is useless trying to hasten the time unduly, recognising that there is still wanting that spirit of tolerance towards each other, an admission that there is a limited power for good in most of the present movements on foot in India and that such power is not centred in any of them to an unlimited extent. Still the recognition that there is some good in each and that the desire to co-operate and extend sympathy to each other are the remedies, which, if skilfully applied, can change discord into harmony and multiply chances of usefulness.

COTTON PESTS IN THE PUNJAB.

THE failure of the autumn cotton crop in the Punjab last year is a long history of misfortunes. In the majority of districts the failure was due to the action of pests assisted to some extent by climatic and other conditions. A serious set back even in canal irrigated areas was caused by the failure of rain from the middle of July to the middle of September, and during that time, two pests, the cotton semilooper, in the Jhelum colony, and the cotton aphis, throughout the Province, were at work. These had disappeared before the September rains and a luxuriant growth followed only to be destroyed by boll worms which made their appearance in almost every plantation. It is to this latter pest that the failure of the crop must be chiefly attributed. The first two insects are of a less serious character, but the appearances of the boll worm in such large numbers is cause for great anxiety. The difficulty of extermination has occupied much time in other countries. The two chief methods are the planting of a "trap" crop of bhindi and the introductions of parasites. The latter process is not easy of accomplishment. The introduction of the parasite can be affected by sending infected bolls to the various districts and permitting the parasites to fly away into the fields. The difficulty will be to find a sufficent number of bolls of cotton in bhindi pods containing parasited boll worms and an alternative may be found in the parasite breeding boxes in use at Pusa. These consist of plain wood boxes with a sliding cover of wire gauze of a mesh sufficient to permit the parasites to escape and not the moths and, by the use of these, the numbers of boll worms are not increased and the parasites an readily disseminated. There are three of these which affect the worms, but the only one of importance is the ichneumon fly which, fortunately is a prolific breeder. As a result of the damage done to the crop by the boll worm much of the cotton was unpicked and a second pest speedily made its appearance in the shape of the Dusky Cotton bug. The appearance of this and its effect upon the seed by sucking out the oil and causing not only a great decrease in weight but an absence of germination is now better understood by the cultivators, and efforts are being made to spread the knowledge of the absolute necessity of clean picking. The introduction of parasites is a matter which, for the present at any rate, can only be successfully carried out by Government and the matter is of such importance that it is to be hoped there will be no relaxation in the present efforts to stamp out the pest.

THE MOROCCO SETTLEMENT.

THE news of the settlement of the disputes concerning Morocco, has doubtless been received with relief in other countries besides Britain. We believe that so far as our own country is concerned, it was clearly understood that though England desired to do all she could to urge the giving a free hand to France, as the best solution of the controversy, she had absolutely no intention of going beyond such a resolution. Anyhow the German attempt to overthrow the "entente cordiale" has been frustrated, as also has her effort to obtain a foothold in the Mediterranean. France has accepted the principle of the internationalisation of the reorganisation. There can be little doubt that the German opposition to a French protectorate over Morocco was due rather to political than commercial reasons, notwithstanding her protestations, and she wished to prevent all further restrictions of the very limited area of vacant territory in Africa assigned by virtue of the "spheres oft influence" theory to other nations. Bue France is the one European Power whose frontiers are contiguous with those of the Sultan Muley Abdul Aziz, and France is more likely than Germany to establish something like law and order in the country. As to the hope of an Anglo-Russian entente as a result of the Conference, it may be the present Government will be inclined to bring about its conclusion, but such an entente would be too dear at any price so far as India's interests are concerned.

THE MORTALITY RETURNS.

We have no desire to occasion unnecessary alarm, but we draw attention to the steadily increasing mortality returns in the hope that the authorities may be induced to put forward every possible effort to check the spread of disease. Circumstances are against them there is no doubt. Weather conditions are favourable for the prevalence of plague and fever, to say nothing of choleraic diarrhœa, and it is permissible to quote the late snowfall in the Himalyas, the prevalence of North-East wind and other abnormal weather conditions. We fear however there is also much over-crowding, considerable concealment of plague and imperfect registration. Moreover, there may be more poor amongst us from the influx of people from famine-stricken districts and the condition of the population for resisting disease more unfavourable than at any recent time. Be that as it may plague is spreading and is more severe just now than it has been for a long time. The Sanitary authorities need be on the alert and, while the influx of strangers continues, they need also keep a strict watch on the water-supply so as to protect the lakes form pollution.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE closing meeting of the Bombay Sessions of the local Legislative Council was not an interesting affair, except to Karachi and to additional unofficial members. Karachi, as capital of Sind, will congratulate itself on the improved methods of the administration of justice it has secured, and private members on the generous spirit in which their questions—frequently very useless—were answered. We do not suppose the legislative programme in Poona will be a very heavy one, believing that the only important meeting likely to be held will be towards the end of July or the beginning of August, when the Provincial Budget Estimates will be laid before the Council and discussed.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 7 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Friday next. The connecting steamer s. s. India from which the Peninsular received the mails at Aden was blocked 12 hours in the Canal owing to the grounding of s. s. Mandalay.

NOTICE is issued for the Telegraph Department that the pressure of deferred traffic from Rangoon, Madras, Bombay, and Agra lines are now working as usual.

THE Bombay Light Horse Point-to-Point Races take place this afternoon, and a special train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-20 p.m., calling at Grant Road at 3-28 p.m. and Bandra at 3-45 p.m.

A VERY elaborate and complete electric plant is to be established in the Calcutta Mint, the indent for the equipment having been placed by the Secretary of State.

THERE will be a garden party at Government House, Madras, on Saturday, the 7th inst., instead of a Levee, which is postponed till after the return of the Government from Ootacamund next cold weather.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY, according to present arrangements, will leave for Ootacamund on the 11th inst., and on arrival there will receive an Address of Welcome from the Ootacamund Municipality.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th March, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1905, of 75,828 mds. and Rs. 23,325 in the earnings.

THE Directors of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company recommend the payment of a dividend of 11 1-4 per cent. per annum together with a bonus of three-quarters per cent. making a total distribution of 12 per cent. for the last year.

THE settlement arrived at in the Darbhanga succession case some time back has just been decreed by the Judge's Court at Mozafferpore in accordance with the terms of the compromise between the Maharaja and the two Dowager Maharanis.

SEVERAL interesting points are dealt with in the report on Forest Administration in the Central Provinces which was issued recently. It covers the year 1904-05, and shows that the surplus revenue rose by a lakh of rupees, and that very satisfactory progress was made with the protection of the forests against fire. The resolution on the report mentions, however, that in Balaghat where extensive sleeper operations have been carried out for the past few years, "it is proposed in future to sell the trees standing and give up departmental working, which has been found very troublesome on account of the difficulty of procuring skilled labour and securing efficient supervision in these distant sal forests." Indian traders will read with a sense of grim satisfaction the following sentence in this local Government resolution:—"The opening of the Satpura Railway has brought about a large increase in the sale of poles and fuel within tapping distance of the line; in Balaghat such sales were trebled and would have been still greater but for the shortage of waggons on the railway." The last clause is one that a good many public companies and private firms might add to the record of their annual outturn.

JUST half a century has passed since Kneller Hall, the soldiers' musical academy at Whitton, Middlesex, was founded by command of the late Duke of Cambridge, the wherewithal having been supplied by subscriptions from officers of the army. In 1875, the institution was adopted by Government as a training school for bandsmen of the British Army. Foremost among the beneficial results arising from this step have been a general consolidation of the military music of the country and a uniformity in instruments and pitch, while the position of bandmasters has enormously improved. India, at present, possesses nothing in the shape of a Kneller Hall except the School of Music established at Bolarum in 1879, by General Sir Thomas Wright for the instruction of Band Havildars and Naicks of the late Hyderabad Contingent Infantry Regiment. A proposal has now been made to throw this institution open to all native regiments in India. A twelve months' course of tuition is suggested. This is not very long, but the time would be well spent, as students would have the advantage of gaining experience in conducting a first-class string band of over forty performers, as well as the ordinary military band. Any scheme that aims at raising the musical level in this country deserves encouragement, and the example from Home of development from a similar beginning should serve as an excellent stimulant. Particulars of the scheme can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Bolarum school.

THE "Times" correspondent at Vienna notes that the extreme diffidence of France and the other Mediterranean Powers towards any German programme or suggestion is felt there to be more than comprehensible in view of the attitude of Germany ever since she raised the Morocco Question last spring. A curious instance of German determination to pull every wire within reach is cited in well-informed diplomatic quarters in Vienna. Some weeks ago, German diplomacy succeeded in "persuading" the Sultan of Turkey to address to the Sultan of Morocco, a letter in which the German Emperor was recommended as the only true friend of Islam. The letter reached its destination, but, unfortunately for Abdul Hamid's German protege, the Sultan of Morocco regards the Sultan of Turkey as a very second-rate Mussulman, with whom he deigns to communicate only through an intermediary, the Sheikh-el-Senussi. It is doubted, therefore, whether the recommendation will have produced the desired effect.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT ZANZIBAR.

ZANZIBAR, MARCH 14.

The expectations of Zanzibar may be said to have been realised yesterday when at 9-35, the guns of the Terpsichore saluting the Sultan's flag, carried at the main, proclaimed the arrival of a Prince of the blood Royal of England, the first of his line to visit our shores. Notwithstanding the gloom in the sky, it was a pretty sight to watch the liner, gaily dressed with bunting, red ensign at the main, slowly draw to her moorings; the Terpsichore and Crescent manning ship as she passed; all the harbour dressed in its best; flags fluttering over the tops of the houses; the shores thronged with crowds, all in clean white kanzus. Zanzibar, says the "Gazette" for Zanzibar and East Africa, had laid itself out to welcome the King's brother or, as some of the natives preferred to call him, the son of the great Queen.

THE ARRIVAL.

The D. O. A. L. s.s. Prinzregent with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia on board, dropped anchor in the harbour at 9-50. Mr. Basil S. Cave, C.B, H. B. M., Agent and Consul-General, accompanied by Mr. Vice-Consul Sinclair, immediately went on board to greet the Royal party and shortly afterwards Brigadier-General A. E. Raikes, Acting First Minister, accompanied by Captain Goldie Taubman, Acting Commander of His Highness' forces, followed to welcome the distinguished Visitors in the name of His Highness the Sultan. Rear Admiral John Durnford, C. B., D. S. O., Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope Squadron, accompanied by his Flag Lieutenant also proceeded on board from the Flagship.

His Highness the Sultan had sent the State barge, presented by Queen Victoria to Seyyid Ali, and in this the Royal guests embarked, the Duke and Duchess occupying the silver chairs. Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K. G., Inspector-General of the Forces, was accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp Capt. Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., and his Staff Officer Brigadier-General Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B., C.M.G., and their Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia by Miss Pelly. After having received the salute of the Squadron, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Agency pier and were met at the pier herd by Mr. and Mrs. Cave, Admiral Durnford, Mr. R. A. Walrond Clarke and Brig.-General A. E. Raikes. Immediately upon their landing the Royal Standard was hoisted at the Agency and His Highness the Sultan's shore battery fired a Royal salute. In front of the Agency a guard of marines under Major G. A. Cox from H. M. S. Crescent was drawn up, and after having inspected the guard, the Duke, with the party entered the Agency. At the doorway, under a red marquee, they were received by Mrs. Raikes, Captain Napier, R. N., Captain Baker Baker R. N. His Honour Judge Lindsey Smith, His Honour Judge and Mrs. Murison, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. A. C. Venables, Mr. H. B. Johnstone and Dr. F. Charlesworth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN.

The guard of marine field out into the square before the Consulate to receive His Highness the Sultan who arrived at 11-20, accompanied by Seyid Khalifa and other members of H. H.'s family and an escort of 12 troopers. His Highness remained in conversation with the Duke about 10 minutes and then returned to the Palace. The Royal visitors next received the Representatives of Foreign Powers accredited to Zanzibar and afterwards the Officials of His Highness the Sultan's Government. At the close of these proceedings His Royal Highness, accompanied by H. M's Agent, Admiral Dunford, Sir J. Maxwell, Captain Yarde-Buller and Mr. Vice-Consul Sinclair and with an escort of the troopers drove to the Palace and was received there by His Highness the Sultan in Grand Baraza. The Duchess and Princess Patricia attended by Mr. Cave and Mr. Vice-Consul Venables, called in the meanwhile, upon the Sultana who was accompanied by Mrs. Raikes.

Zanzibar crowds are not noisy and do not cheer as they know not how, but a feint ripple of a cheer ran along the lane of spectators as the Royal carriage passed through to the Palace; a cheer that encouraged by the genial countenance of the Duke and his cordial acknowledgments increased in volume as he returned again to the Agency. The welcome of the people must not be measured by the noise they made an African signifies his appreciation and esteem by his presence and patient behaviour and on this occasion it was indicated by the size and orderliness of the crowd in the Palace square.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ADDRESS.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia with their suite honoured Mr. and Mrs. Cave at luncheon and at 4-15 the Royal party left the Agency for a drive through the shambas. Opposite Dr. Andrade's house a pretty ceremony awaited the Royal ladies. Dressed in pink, the two little daughters of the Master of the Horse offered a basket of roses to the Duchess and Princess, who accepted the proffered gift with gracious words and bright smiles. Outside the First Minister's house the following address from the British Indian residents in the town was read to the Duke by Mr. Dinshaw D. Dinshaw of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers who was supported by a large and representative gathering of British Indians: His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, K.G., P.C. K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.

May it please your Royal Highness,—On behalf of the British Indian Community resident in Zanzibar, we beg leave on his auspicious occasion of the visit of Your Royal Highness to this Protectorate to approch Your Royal and sincere with feelings of profound respect and sincere gratitude for the honour thus done to us, and, as humble and devoted subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor, most respectfully to offer to Your Royal Highness and to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and the Princess Patricia of Connaught a most hearty and loyal welcome.

It is the first time in the history of Zanzibar that Members of the Royal family of England have deigned to set foot on this shore, and we therefore hail with delight the unique opportunity thus given to us of expressing to your Royal Highness personally our sentiments of deep devotion and the unfailing loyalty to the throne and person of our illustrious King-Emperor Edward the VII, and our abiding gratitude both for the many blessings which we enjoy under His Majesty's benign rule in India, and for the peace and prosperity secured to us under the protection of His Majesty's Government here in Zanzibar.

We remember with feelings of natural pride and gratification Your Royal Highness' distinguished connection with and residence in India, as to the Commander-in-Chief of its Western Presidency, and we therefore venture to believe that it is within your own personal knowledge how loyally attached are the people of India to the British Crown, and how reverently and how deeply devoted they were to the person and throne of the late illustrious and never-to-be-forgotten Queen-Empress Victoria during Her Majesty's long and memorable reign. The same feeling of unalterable loyalty and personal attachment to his Majesty the King-Emperor still exist in the hearts of all his Indian Subjects and none appreciate more than they the righteous beneficence of British rule, and the sympathy and solitude which His Majesty has personally shown for the well-being and advancement of the many millions who own his sway.

To Your Royal Highness, therefore, on the occasion of your brief visit to these shores, we deem it an exceptional privilege and honour to pay our most respectful homage, and we beg that Your Royal Highness will be pleased to accept this our humble and loyal address with our fervent and sincere wishes for your future happiness and prosperity and with the assurance that your visit to Zanzibar with Their Royal Highness the Duchess and Princess Patricia of Connaught will always be remembered with pleasure and gratitude.

(Concluded on page 6.)

GILBERTIAN ELECTIONS.

THE RACE FOR THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Liberals Imprisoned.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

In most of the towns where the elections for the Duma have not been reduced to a fiasco, the Constitutional Democrats continued their successes and exclusively carried the Imperial Residence-towns of Tsars-koe-selo, Peterhof, Gatchina and Oranienbaum.

The primary workmen's election at Odessa was fixed for yesterday, but the whole of the sixty-six candidates were arrested owing to their Liberal tendencies.

EARL GREY IN NEW YORK.

"Hands Across the Sea."

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Earl Grey has been feted in New York and last night attended a banquet given by the Pilgrims. Mr. Secretary Root was also present. Several speeches were made, all emphasizing the harmony existing between the United States and Great Britain and her colonies. Earl Grey is the first Governor-General of Canada, who has been banqueted in New York.

THREATENED STRIKE OF COTTON OPERATIVES.

A Large Number Involved.

LONDON. APRIL 2.

The executive of the Card and Blowing-room operatives has applied to the Cotton Employers' Federation for a 5 per cent advance on wages; otherwise a months' notice to cease work will be given on the 21st instant.

This involves 30,000 hands, mostly females.

LORD AMPTHILL.

To be Locum Tenens for Lord Minto.

The Metropolitan Unionist Federation gave a banquet in honour of Lord Ampthill on Saturday.

Lord Ampthill will probably be asked to accept the presidency of the Federation during Lord Minto's absence in India.

THE QUESTION OF RIFLE CLUBS.

Mr. Haldane Favourably Inclined

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Mr. Haldane, in a letter to a correspondent, says that the War Office is considering a scheme for financially assisting Rifle Clubs.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The Revenue for the year ending the 31st March is £143,977,576, being an increase of £607,172. The surplus amounts to £3,491,000.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Dangers in Delays.

The Turco-Persian frontier conflict is becoming aggravated despite Sir Nicholas O'Conor's and M. Zenovieff's friendly counsels to the Porte.

The Turkish Ambassador at Teheran has warned the Porte of the danger of postponing the concessions.

THE ROYALTIES AT CAIRO.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are still at Cairo, and on Saturday, witnessed the Egyptian Army tournament and dined with the Khedive at Abdin Palace.

GREAT STRIKE IN AMERICA.

Half a Million Coal Miners Cease Work.

Half a million miners in America struck work yesterday.

ATTACK ON A GERMAN CONVOY.

Many Killed in West Africa.

News has been received that the Hottentots have cut up the escort of a German Convoy in South West Africa, killing an officer and ten troopers and wounding four.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 7 a.m. to-day, and steamer India left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

RECOGNITION OF LONG SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

On Saturday, at a full parade, Captain Halliday Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, presented Mr. Clare, Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade, with a gold repeater watch in appreciation of his services in the Calcutta Fire Brigade since 1885.

THE MOROCCO SETTLEMENT.

General Relief in Europe.

HOPES OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The announcement of the settlement at Algeciras has been received with relief in Great Britain. Though the German object to secure one or more ports in Morocco and a footing in the Mediterranean has been thwarted, yet France's diplomatic triumph is tempered by her acceptance of the principle of internationalization. On the other hand, the Anglo-French entente has been thoroughly tested and Russia's staunchness as an ally strengthens the hope of an Anglo-Russian entente.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The "Times" says that not a few Englishmen will hope that the Algeciras Conference will further stimulate the policy of supplementing the Franco-Russian Alliance and the Anglo-French Entente by the natural complemennt of a cordial Anglo-Russian understanding.

THE CONDEMNED NATAL NATIVES.

Executed by Shooting.

The Natal Natives who were condemned to death were executed to-day by shooting.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The "Times" says that the issue of a Russian loan of fifty millions is expected immediately after Easter.

It is stated Paris takes forty millions.

THE AMERICA CUP.

Sir T. Lipton Orders a New Yacht.

Sir T. Lipton has commissioned Mylne, the Glasgow builder, to design a new Challenger for the America Cup.

THE PLAGUE IN SEISTAN.

Spreading Northwards.

The Russian Consul at Seistan telegraphs that quarantine is not being enforced in consequence of disorders and that the plague is increasing and spreading northward.

THE RACKETS CHAMPION SHIP.

Major Sheppard has won the Amateur Rackets Championship.

ROWDYISM IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

Four Bengalee students were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day, with using criminal force towards a Police constable in Bow Bazar, last night, and shouting 'Bande Mataram' to obtain assistance. A bevy of native pleaders appeared for the defence. The case was partly gone into and adjourned.

ROYALTY AT MYSORE.

A SPORTING VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 2.

H. R. H. the Gand Duke of Saxe Weimar and staff arrive at Mysore to-morrow from Ootacamund after visiting the Maharaja at the latter place. They do a week's shikar in the Muddur jungles near Gundlepet, where some tigers have been marked down.

As they will be the guests of the Maharaja, Mr. Donne. Assistant Military Secretary, has proceeded to the capital to make the necessary ar rangements.

WRECK OF A DANISH SAILING SHIP.

SURVIVORS 24 DAYS AFLOAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

The s. s. "Northumbria," gross 4,214 tons, net 3,755, Captain G. H. Chesshire, bound from Simonstown to Calcutta, arrived at Galle this morning, and anchored to effect repairs to her engines. She has landed the hands saved (including the Captain) from the wrecked Danish sailing ship "Tercera." The "Tercera" struck on a reef in the Mozambique Channel. She was laden with a cargo of coal and was on the reef for two days before she foundered. The rescued crew speak in high terms of the assistance and consideration afforded them by the Commander of the "Northumbria."

The Tercera was an iron barque of 1,024 tons, Captain Nells Pedersen, owner Herr C. P. Holme Nordby Fano. She was wrecked off the island of Juan de Nova in the Mozambique Channel on the 9th February last. Eleven of the crew, including the Captain, were picked up, from one of the boats, after being 24 days afloat. There were 60 persons on board when the barque was wrecked. The survivors left the ship in five boats. The other four boats were last seen drifting towards the direction of Madagascar. The vessel was bound for Zanzibar and had a cargo of coals from Cardiff. The casualty is attributed to foggy weather.

MR. W. J. BRYAN, the American Democratic leader, who is now on tour in India, has recently had to resign his position as Chairman of the Trustees of the Illinois College under curious circumstances. He accepted the Chairmanship on the understanding that the College, of which, by the way, he is an alumnus, should not receive any pecuniary gifts from millionaires. While Mr. Byran was at Hong-Kong, he learned that there was a prospect of a gift from Mr. Carnegie, and at once cabled that he must resign if this was the case. The Trustees, who wanted money, were presumably not of the same mind as Mr. Bryan and have accepted both Mr. Carnegie's gift and Mr. Bryan's resignation.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO AGRA.

CITY OF MOGHUL EMPERORS.

THE TAJ BY MOONLIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, APRIL 2.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto arrived here this morning early, and were accorded an enthusiastic public reception at the Station. His Excellency received the following address from the Municipal Board:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Gilbert J. Elliott Earl of Minto, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, P. C., G. M. S. I, G. M. I. E., G. I. M. G., —"May it please your Excellency. The Members of the Municipal Board of Agra, on behalf of the residents of the city, desire to offer to your Lordship and to her Excellency Lady Minto, a cordial welcome to Agra. In tendering the expression of our loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor, and to your Excellency, his representative, we recall with satisfaction the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to this city, when our townspeople were privileged to welcome Their Royal Highnesses and were accorded a kindly and gracious treatment which they will always remember with gratitude and pride. Now that your Excellency will see the beautiful monuments of our city, it is interesting to recall that your illustrious ancestor, the first Earl of Minto, visited Agra nearly a hundred years ago, and was the first of the Governors-General to take steps for the repair of its ancient buildings.

'Our city has suffered many vicissitudes since the time when it was the Capital of the Moghul Empire. If it has not recovered the splendour of their days it is rapidly becoming with its mills and railways, its parks, hospitals and colleges and its increasing commerce, a modern city of no small importance. It is the endeavour of the Municipal Board to meet its growing requirements to facilitate the expansion of its trade and especially by providing a pure water supply and an efficient system of sanitation to secure the health and comfort of its citizens.

"We sincerely hope that your Excellencies will enjoy your stay in Agra, and that this may not be the only occasion on which we shall be privileged to welcome you to our city."

The following is the reply of the Viceroy to the Agra Municipal address:—"Gentlemen,—The cordial welcome of the Municipal Board and the residents of Agra is very gratifying to Lady Minto and myself and it is a great pleasure to us to be able to spend a few days in your city so soon after our arrival in India. I heard much from the Prince and Princess of Wales of their visit to Agra, and I venture to congratulate you on the success of the reception your townspeople so loyally and enthusiastically extended to Their Royal Highnesses. This is not my first visit to Agra. I was here many years ago, and returned to England deeply impressed by your historical monuments and the unrivalled beauty of the Taj and it is pleasant now to look forward to reviving old recollections and to seeing all this again with the many improvements which, I am told on all sides, have done so much for the artistic development of your surroundings. It is curious that I should be following in the footsteps of my ancestor, after a lapse of what must be nearly 100 years, for Lord Minto only came to India in 1807, and must have been here during the magnificence of the Moghal Empire and though as you tell me, gentlemen, its ancient splendour may have departed from Agra, the generation of to-day has succeeded not only to a legacy of unsurpassed Oriental Art, but to a city whose growing trade and commerce are rapidly placing it in the first rank of industrial centres in India.

"I congratulate the Municipal Board on the endeavours they are making to further increasing requirements. No labour will ever be better spent than that devoted to the supply of pure water and to sanitary organisation, and not only to sanitary organisation but to a general encouragement throughout the population of the meaning of sanitation, a disregard for which has, I am afraid, been answerable for so much misery in India. Lady Minto and I are much looking forward to our stay in Agra and hope that other occasions may not be wanting to us in the future to visit its citizens."

LATER.

His Honour's special arrived here 20 minutes before the Viceregal special which steamed into the station a little after 7 this morning. Their Excellencies were met on the platform by Sir James Latouche, the Commissioner, the Collector, Mr. Hopkins, Colonel Bradshaw and other prominent members of the European community, and by H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha. The 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the 15th Hussars provided the guard-of-honour at the station and escort respectively and at the Circuit House, a guard-of-honour from the 17th Infantry (the local Regiment) was drawn up in front of the building.

The address from the Municipal Board was read by the vice-chairman Mr. Lalaganga Prasad in a large shamiana erected in the Circuit House grounds at 10 a.m., and half an hour later in the same tent, His Excellency held an investiture at which H. H. the Maharaja of Orchha was invested with the G. C. S. I. The Fusiliers' Band attended at both the functions.

His Highness the Maharaja of Orchha paid an informal visit to His Excellency at 1-30 in the afternoon, and after lunch their Excellencies and party drove to the Taj, where tea was served, and from there a visit will be paid to the tomb of itimad-ud-daula. After dinner their Excellencies revisit the Taj to view it by moonlight.

RUBBER GROWING IN WESTERN INDIA.

DECISION OF GOVERNMENT.

THE following Press Note has been issued:—At the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in Bombay in December 1904, Colonel Wyllie, Cantonment Magistrate of Belgaum, exhibited certain specimens of rubber grown within the Cantonment of Belgaum, and Mr. Ryan, who was in charge of the Forest Section of the Exhibition suggested that, in view of the great demand for rubber in the market, some steps might be taken to introduce rubber plantation experimentally in the Southern Circle, adding that experiments were being made in the nursery in the Central Thana Division. The Conservators of Forests were consulted and on consideration of their reports and of the resolution passed at the recent Agricultural Conference held in Bombay, Government have decided that arrangements should be made for the starting of experiments in the cultivations of rubber plants, both in the Southern and Northern Circles and in the garden of Economic Botany which is about to be established in Bassein.

For the Northern Circle, Mr. Ryan has been requested to prepare and submit, under the direction of the Conservator, a scheme for the plantation of Ficus elastica and experiments to ascertain the yield of rubber and its commercial value, and to suggest other rubber plants which he may consider likely to show good results. For the Bassein Garden of Economic Botany, Mr. Gammie has been asked to prepare a scheme of experiment on a smaller scale in numerous rubber-yielding plants, with the object of ascertaining which are the most likely to succeed in the Coast Districts of this Presidency.

For the Southern Circle, orders have been given for the preparation of a scheme for experimental plantation, more particularly Heves, in one or more localities, under the direction of the Conservator, by an officer best fitted for the purpose. It has been directed that full information should be obtained of similar work which is being done in Ceylon, Burma and Tannaserim and that the schemes of experiment should be prepared with due regard to economy, beginning on a comparatively small scale, with provision for expansion. The plantations in Kanara will be the most extensive, and will be under the supervision of a Forest officer best qualified for the work.

A NOTABLE "CHRISTENING."

INFANT DAUGHTER OF SIR LAWRENCE AND LADY JENKINS.

Not for years has there been such an interesting baby in Bombay as the chubby little girl who was christened yesterday at the Cathedral. Had a Royal princess been about to make her formal entry into fellowship with Mother Church, Bombay could scarcely have manifested greater curiosity concerning the little stranger and its parents than was exhibited yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of the Cathedral, at about the hour his Excellency the Governor was expected to appear and "stand Godfather" to the infant. The "heroine" of the afternoon was the only child of the Hon. Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, and Bombay society turned up right loyally to wish the baby good health and fullness of years. Sir Lawrence and the babys happy mother found a large company of friends already assembled in the Cathedral when they arrived.

His Excellency Lord Lamington came into the sacred edifice just before six o'clock, when the organ was pealing through the Cathedral a welcome to the baby. The font was tastefully decorated with green plants and white blooms, and the baby, nestling in the arms of its nurse, looked a picture of happy innocence and unconcern. The ceremony commenced with the singing of "There's a home for little children," the opening prayer being offered by the Rev. Mr. Arnould. The actual christening was performed by the Rev. Arthur Dickins, officiating Archdeacon, and as the holy water was crossed upon the baby's brow, the young hopeful waved its tiny pink arms, and kept "as quiet as a mouse." The baby received the interesting names Rheingar Cymri Frances, in which its Welsh parentage is made unmistakeable. The ceremony was followed by the singing of a hymn and the signing of the register, and the company quickly left the church for the residence of Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins at Pedder Road, where the grounds of the bungalow were prettily lit up with butties, and the Royal Scots' band played selections until darkness had settled over land and sea. A list of the well-known ladies and gentlemen invited to the ceremony appears below. The legal element of Bombay was of course greatly in evidence, and the baby came in for no end of admiration from everyone.

Yesterday's ceremony received its interest very largely from the fact that the baby was the first child born to Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins. It is also a good many years since a daughter was born to a Chief Justice of Bombay. Sir Lawrence Jenkins married Miss Catherine Minna Kennedy, daughter of Mr. A. B. Kennedy, of Sea Cow Lake, Natal, in 1892, and became a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta in 1896. In 1899 he came to Bombay as Chief Justice, and has since earned for himself a wide and well deserved popularity in the Presidency. He is a living testimony to the fact that a man can be a good lawyer without wearing a worried look.

By-the-way, it is a curious and interesting fact that eminent judges rarely become experts in "christening" ceremonial. In fact, the more eminent they are the less children they begat. The present Lord Chief Justice of England is without an heir to his peerage, so also is the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. The late Lord St Helier (the famous divorce Judge, Sir Francis Jeune) left no male heir; neither did those other legal peers Lord Thurlow, Lord Roslyn and Lord Brougham, and their peerages are still in existence through limitations in special remainder. The same was the case with Lord Grimthorpes peerage. The late Lord Farnborough (Sir Erskine May) and Lord Hobhouse, who died a year or so ago, left no male heirs. Lord Brampton (the famous Sir Henry Hawkins) has no heir to his title, neither has Lord James of Hereford. Lord Rhondda (Mr. David Thinkett) and Lord Llandaff (Mr. Henry Matthews K.C.) have never married.

Those invited to the reception included:—H E Lord Lamington, H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H H The Aga Khan, Prince Vijay Singh of Palitana, Prince Repudaman Singh of Nabha, Col and Mrs Bannerman, Lady Poe, Mr Goor, Miss Drummond, Mr and Mrs Jardine, Le Viscomte de Wrem, Mr Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr, Mrs and Miss Turner, General and Mrs Greenfield, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Mr and Mrs Wagstaff, The Hon Mr. Fulton, Mr and Mrs Fulton, Mrs and Misses Sassoon, Monsieur Bendien, Mr and Mrs Cardale, Col and Mrs Oliver, Mr and Mrs Glazebrook, Mr and Mrs C N Wadia, Mr and Mrs Padshah, Mr and Mrs Remington, Mr and Mrs Gaddum, Mr and Mrs Ghandi, Mr and Mrs G Mackenzie, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, Mr and Miss Jehangir, Mr and Mrs D A Khare, Mr and Mrs McCausland, Mr Darasha Chichgar, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Col and Mrs and Miss Dimmock, Mr and Mrs K S Powalla, Mr and Mrs McLeod, Mr Furdoonji, Mr and Mrs Fosbery, Capt Hewett, Capt Latouche, Mr Mahomed Khan, Mr and Mrs Fee, Mr and Miss Lowndes, Major and Mrs Herbert, Mr and Mrs Begg, Mrs Peel, Mr and Mrs DuBoulay, Col Owen, Capt Greig, Capt Meynell, Mr and Mrs Ritchie, Mr and Mrs Powalla, Col and Mrs Hilliard, Mr and Mrs Prevost, Mr and Mrs Procter, Syed Bin Curtas Mr and Miss MacDonald, Capt Mrs and Miss Andrews, Mr Harrison, Mr and Mrs K M Setz, Miss Milliard, Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Mrs Framjee Petit, Mr Lovat Fraser, Capt and Mrs Meyer, Mr Gill, Capt Osman Jana-u-dowla, Mr and Mrs Branson, Mr and Mrs and Miss Willis, Mr Vithaldas Thakersey, Mrs Steven Mr Narayanji, Dwakurdas, Mrs Fisher, Col Anderson, Col Mrs and Miss Turner, Mrs and Master Scorell, Mr and Mrs Colin Ross Mr Suliman Abdul Wahid, Mr and Mrs Kent, Mr and Mrs Raikes, The Hon Mr Justice Scott, Mrs N N Wadia, Mr and Mrs Wenden, Mr Foote, Mr and Mrs Dastoor, Mr and Mrs Bastawalla Mr and Madame Tata, Mr Chunilal H Setalvad, Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, Mr and Mrs Ferguson, Mr and Mrs Rustom Powvalla, Mr and Mrs Cuffe, Mr R Jayaker, Mr Nanu Kothare, Major and Mrs Hojel, Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr and Mrs J Anderson, Mr Mathuradas Gooculdas, Mr Anandjee Nanjee, Mr Faiz B Tyabji, Mr Murdock, Mr and Mrs K R Gama, Mr Walter Lang, Mr A M Kajiji, Mr and Mrs Payne, Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr Kothare, Mr and Mrs A D Wadia, Mr and Mrs Crum, Mr and Mrs R B Mehta, Mr Ghabildas, Mr Narottumdas Morarjee, Sir Jamsetjee and Lady Jeejeebhoy, Mr and Mrs Arnould, Rev H Davies, The Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Batchelor, Dr and Mrs E Davar, Mr and Mrs Jalbhoy Sett, Mr and Miss Wacha, Mr and Miss Dossabhoy Wadia, Mr and Mrs Davar, Mr T L Roberts, The Hon Mr Justice and Mrs Batty, Count Martioni, Mr and Mrs Framjee Patel, Mr and Mrs Murzban, Mr Saber, Mr and Mrs Burns, Mrs C D Dady, Mrs Kirtikar, Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Mr W R Cama, The Hon Mr Justice, Mrs and Miss Russell, Mr Jinnah, Sir Currimbhoy and Lady Ebrahim, Mr and Mrs Moir, Mr and Mrs Scarpa, Monsieur de Klemm, Mr and Mrs Ralph Watson, Mr and Mrs Worgan, Mr Weldon, Mr and Mrs N V Mandlik, Mr and Mrs R M Sett, Mr and Mrs Armstrong, Miss Cursetjee, Mr and Misses Leslie Crawford, Major and Mrs Winter, Monsieur Wein, Mr and Mrs K Dubash, Mr Mulraj Khatau, Misses Forbes, Mr and Mrs Symington, Mr and Mrs Sheppard, Mr and Mrs Brady, The Hon. Mr Justice and Mrs Aston, Mr and Mrs H Greaves, Sir Harkissondas Nurottumdas, The Rev Arthur and Mrs Dickens, Mr and Mrs Reddie, Mr and Mrs Arthur Leslie, Mr R D Sethna, Mr and Mrs Chrystal, Mr Hazee Kabiruddin, Mr and Mrs Stauber, Monsieur de Soane, Miss Savile, Mr and Mrs Metaxa, Mr and Mrs Gooculdas Morarjee, Mr and Mrs Kemp, Mr and Mrs Dunn, Mr and Mrs Edwardes, Mr Preston, Mrs Sanders Slater, Mr Gordhandas Khatau, Mr and Mrs Wadia, Mr Tyabji, Mr Nassurulla Khan, Mr Ganesham, Sir Balchandra and Lady Krishna, Sir Sassoon and Lady David etc., etc.

RHEINGAR CYMRI FRANCES.

O Gwyer y Gogledd gather round us!
Gather round by the Font, northern men,
Tune your harps, string your lyres!
Call the gods of your sires
And sing your best notes, Llywarch Hen!

Come Myrrdhin, thou prince of all bards,—
Aneurin, Taliessin are dumb—
Sing her praise, nights and days
Glees and chants, roundelays,
A new "Laughing Water" is come!

The Rippling of Waters is Rheingar,
Hiawatha and Cymri are one!
Frances frank, Frances free,
Frank and free, may she be
Until her life's journey is done!

X.

LORD KITCHENER AT JUBBULPUR.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 1ST BRAHMANS.

LORD KITCHENER visited Jabbulpore on the 30th of last month to present Colours to the 1st Brahmans. His Excellency had a busy day for after the ceremony came the inspection of the new field guns which the batteries under Colonel Rundle have been the first to receive; and this was followed by a round of the lines, European and Native. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff then exchanged horses for motors, and proceeded to the Gun Carriage Factory where General Scott, the Military Supply Member, who had arrived in Jabbulpur the previous day, was waiting to do the honours of the establishment. In the afternoon Lord Kitchener motored out with the Chief Commissioner to the Marble Rocks, and after dinner left for his camp in the Damoh district.

All the troops in the garrison paraded at 8-45 on the 30th March for inspection by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and to witness the presentation of new colours to the 1st. Brahmans. The troops were drawn up forming the sides of a square, the 1st Brahmans on the right, the Artillery and Cavalry in the centre and the South Lancashire Regiment and 33rd Punjabis on the left. After riding down and inspecting all the troops, Lord Kitchener returned to where the 1st Brahmans were drawn up in line, the old colours being placed in front of the left of the line for trooping. One Company, preceded by the band playing the "British Grenadiers, marched across the front, took charge of the old colours and carried them along the front of the line, the regiment presenting arms. The colours were then escorted in slow time from right to left of the line, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," until they were carried to the rear of the line. The regiment then formed three sides of a square. Drums were piled in the centre of the fourth side and the new colours laid on them. Lord Kitchener dismounted and having taken the King's colours from Captain Marshall gave them to Jemadar Rajaram Bajpaie who received them kneeling. The regimental colours were then handed up by Captain Hawkes and given to Jemadar Piyare Lall Tiwari.

Lord Kitchener made a speech complimenting the regiment on its loyalty and good services. He said:—

Colonel Loch, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 1st Brahmans,—I consider it a great privilege to have the honour of presenting you with new colours to-day. Your regiment is conspicuous in having a long and honourable record, being the senior surviving regiment of the old Bengal Army, as part of which it first saw service which Lake's victorious army in the Mahratta War of 1803. and again served with distinction at the Capture of Agra, the Battle of Laswari, and the Siege of Gwalior. In 1804 it formed part of Monson's force in the operations against Holkar and shared in all the hardships of the retreat from the Chambal. In the Nepal War of 1816, the regiment gained its first experience of mountain warfare and met an enemy incomparably superior to any it had encountered before, when it formed part of the centre column of the attacking force under Sir David Ochterlony, and was present at the decisive action of Makwanpur, which terminated the campaign. At the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpur in 1826, and in the final assault on that fortress, you formed part of the left attack, being brigaded with the 59th Foot and the present 2nd Queen's Own Rajputs. In 1857 the regiment was quartered at Peshawar, and there proved that fidelity to its colours was still one of the most cherished traditions of the corps. Uninfluenced by the bad example of four disaffected battalions quartered in the same station, which had, as a measure of precaution, to be disarmed and disbanded, it gave such signal proofs of its trustworthiness that it was allowed, as a special mark of favour, to retain its arms throughout the Mutiny. The regiment again saw service in the Zhob Valley Expedition in 1884 and in the Burma Campaign of 1885-87. which closes the record of its war services up to date. On the renumbering of the Army after the Mutiny the 1st Bramans was accorded the premier placed to which it was entitled by reason of its seniority and loyalty, and became the 1st Bengal Infantry, which designation was later altered to that which you now bear. "I am glad to have been given this opportunity of testifying that it has ever been the constant endeavour of your regiment to prove its readiness and willingness for any services whether in India or over sea, and to show that no ceremonial observances would for one moment be permitted to interfere with the cheerful and efficient performance of all military duties.

For a regiment which in the past has displayed such conspicuous fidelity, the presentation of new colours is a ceremony of special interest and importance. In the honours which we pay to regimental colours and to the flag, we symbolise the instinct of personal devotion to the Sovereign and of patriotism, which is one of the most cherished traditions of the Army of the Empire of which the Indian Army is so important a part. I feel confident that the sentiment or royalty which has animated the 1st Brahmans in the past will be equally conspicuous in the future and that then, as now, it will be their proud boast that they have always been nimak halal, or true to their salt, and that the colours which I have the honour to present to you will be guarded jealously and bravely as of old.

Colonel Loch replied thanking his Excellency for presenting the colours and hoping that if the occasion arose, an opportunity would be given the regiment of earning fresh honours. He said:—

"Your Excellency.—The honour you have done the regiment by presenting it with new colours is greatly appreciated by all ranks, and will render this year, the 130th anniversary of the raising of the regiment, a memorable one in its annals. We regard it as a happy omen for the future of the regiment, that, you the Commander-in Chief in India should have shown a personal interest in the regiment by coming here to-day, and we trust that, should occasion arise, you will give us the opportunity of adding fresh honours to these colours, and for the men to prove that they are as worthy to fight side by side with the British soldier as any of the other races of India, like their fore-fathers were, who helped to carry the British flag from the Hughli to the Indus. In the name of the Regiment, Sir, I thank you for your kindness in coming here to-day and presenting us with the new colours.

The regiment then reformed line and presented arms to the new colours, which moved in slow time to their place in the line, after which the regiment formed up and marched past in column of Double Companies. The whole ceremony was a most impressive one.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, MARCH 30.

Major Spence, the Political Agent in Malwa, is to visit Sailana on the 5th proximo, when the Border Court will be held here to decide boundary disputes between the neighbouring States of Banswara, Rutlam, Dungarpur and Partabgarh.

Mr. Holmes, the Assistant Resident in Mewar, will also be here at the same time to take part in the proceedings of the Border Court. Mr. L. V. Parnaik, B. A., LL. B., the Malwa Agency Vakil, had been here two days ago on some professional business in a Thakur's case.

Mr. Akhtar Zaman Bahadur, the Subordinate Judge, has gone to Indore Camp on short leave. The 20th April is the date fixed for giving over full powers of the State to the Nawab Shahb Bahadur of Jaora at the hands of the Honourable Major Daly, C. S. I., the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Shree Nathdwara in Mewar the holy place of Vaishnave has been very crowded of late owing to the thread ceremony of Maharaj Shree Govardhanlalji's son, being performed with great pomp and rejoicings. People flocked there in great numbers from Gujerat and Kathiawar.

CEYLON, like Madras, Bombay and Kashmir, is turning its attention to the possibilities of utilising its water-falls to generate electric power. While the suggestion to obtain electric power by this means to work the Naanoya-Nuwara Eliya Railway is considered quite feasible, the possibility of obtaining electric power from water-falls for use in Colombo, is thought to be out of the question.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Birmingham Lose a Fierce Battle.

RUGBY REFLECTIONS.

DECLINE OF CRICKET IN ESSEX.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

HAVING played a draw of two goals each in the fourth round of the English Cup competition, at Birmingham, the Birmingham and Newcastle United elevens met for the second time at Newcastle a few days ago. Perfect weather conditions prevailed, and the local workmen having taken a holiday, there were fully forty thousand people on the United's ground when the game commenced. Appleyard was at centre forward for Newcastle, and Veitch at in-side-left instead of Orr. Birmingham had the same elevan as on the previous Saturday. The game opened in spirited fashion, and Birmingham, after defending well, attacked vigorously but were driven back. Howie and Rutherford then started a movement which threatened danger, but nothing came of it, and Birmingham getting away again, Jones headed into the hands of Lawrence. Having settled down, the elevens maintained a great pace, and the excitement was intense. Jones was always dangerous, but he found the United's defence too much for him. Gosnell sent in a fast low shot, which caused Robinson no little trouble, and for a while after this a fine struggle was witnessed in midfield. Newcastle made frequent assaults on the Birmingham goal, and the advantage, though slight, was with the home side. McCombie was playing a great game, his kicking and tackling being accurate, sound, and clean. Both teams tried desperately hard to break down the opposing defence, but when the interval arrived nothing had been scored.

On the game being resumed, Birmingham were the first to press, and McCombie and Carr were severely tested. They successfully withstood the attacks, however, and the United got down to the other end, where Appleyard headed past from a corner well placed by Gosnell. Green then made a clear run, but preferred to shoot rather than pass and the ball was kicked too high. Newcastle were having the better of the game, but their work in front of goal left something to be desired. The subsequent stages of the second half were contested with undiminished vigour, each side striving hard to gain the deciding goal, but neither succeeded. At the end of the usual ninety minutes nothing had been scored and extra time was ordered.

During the first quarter of an hour of the extra time a desperate struggle was witnessed, the forwards on both sides putting rare spirit into their football, but the defences prevailed. A minute after the change of ends, however, Appleyard scored for United amid tremendous excitement, and this proved the turning point of the game. The United returned to the attack, and four minutes later Howie added a second goal, while just afterwards Appleyard put on a third. Birmingham were unable to respond, and Newcastle United thus gained the victory by three goals to nil.

The playing conditions were perfect, frost rendering the ground very firm, while wind was absent. The first half saw both teams playing at top speed, yet singularly enough there was never any imminent danger of either scoring. On the one hand Appleyard was harmless in centre, while on the other, Aitken had Jones nicely in check, so that the cohesion of each forward line was broken. Still it could be fairly said that Newcastle had four-fifths of the game, but coming near goal they were perfectly harmless, if a couple of shots be excepted. Birmingham were no better, and only a strong drive from Mounteney with a free kick went any where near the mark, in this instance Lawrence saving smartly. It was so much energy wasted on both sides, the outstanding feature being the excellent defences. There was even less steam in the second half, and extra time always seemed a certainty. In this half again Newcastle had all the better of the shooting advantages, but ten yard over the bar or twenty yards wide were the nearest efforts of the home marksmen.

So an extra half-hour was played, and Newcastle were again to the fore, Robinson saving well a grand drive by Rutherford, while McWilliam followed the example of his colleague. Thus, after a hundred and five minutes play, there was no goal. Before the next minutes play had elapsed a wonderful change came over the game. The visitors tired quickly and palpably, while the Tynesiders were full of go—fuller, in fact, than ever before, with the result as indicated. Newcastle throughout were the better team in the open, but little better than Birmingham in front of goal until the last quarter of an hour. Gosnell was right off colour, Rutherford being the best of the home forwards, with Veitch and Howie next. Gardner played magnificently at half, while Aitken extinguished great little Jones. McCombie and Carr were nearly faultless, and Lawrence safe. Green and Harper formed Birmingham's best wing, with Jones eager, but handicapped. Wigmore was effective if over vigorous, with Corbett very near in excellence. Stokes was the better back, and Robinson by no means disgraced himself.

The results of the games in this season's international Rugby championship tournament provide the student of form with something to ponder over. To commence with, Wales beat England, following with a victory over Scotland. Then the Caledonians gain a striking success at the expense of Ireland subsequent to the Emerald Islanders' easy defeat of England. Finally the Hibernians are responsible for the downfall of Wales, and it is now only necessary for England to accomplish the overthrow of Scotland in the final contest to render confusion complete. There is little reason to except belated English triumph, it is true; but after recent happenings one cannot be too certain. It is somewhat difficult to account for the in and out form of the representative sides during the present campaign. To some extent the experiments in the matter of formation may serve as an explanation. Probably the supporters of Wales will claim that the Cymry are entitled to regard themselves as champions by reason of their success against New Zealand, which brings their aggregate of wins to three as against a couple to each of the others. The failure of the Welshmen at Belfast was particularly disappointing to their admirers, inasmuch as that failure deprived Wales of the anticipated distinction of achieving four victories in a single season.

One of the features of the county championship struggle this winter has been the consistent form of Devon, and that the Westerners were successful in the deciding game at Exeter created no great surprise. They were certainly called upon to engage capable and experienced antagonists in Durham but whereas the Devonians had been on the easy list since their meeting with the Midland Counties the Northerners had expended some of their energy very recently in their efforts to demonstrate the futility of Northumberland's claim to be considered the best fifteen north of the Trent. In this they only succeeded after a trio of strenuous games. Stiff as was this task they found themselves confronted by a still harder one in the Devon county town, and it may be said that the Westerners never really looked like surviving the ordeal.

The decrease of public interest in county championship cricket has had a serious effect upon the financial position of the Essex County C. C. The deficiency upon the working of the club during the past two years has amounted to some hundreds of pounds, and the committee have issued an appeal to the members to help them in the difficult task of keeping the club going by doing their utmost to introduce new members, and by participating in a guarantee fund. Each member is being called to become responsible for the sum of £1 annually towards meeting any deficiency, such deficiency to be collected pro rata from the guarantors every year, no one being liable for more than £1. Mr. Barnsdale, the secretary, states that to put the club in a satisfactory financial position at least 800 new members are urgently needed. Owing to lack of

funds, the committee have been compelled to abandon second eleven matches this year, a very regrettable step, inasmuch as the second eleven has proved an invaluable feeder to the championship team. For three consecutive seasons the Essex second eleven held an unbeaten record.

The annual international cross-country championship took place over the Newport Racecourse, Caerleon (Mon.), under miserable conditions, rain falling without cessation throughout the afternoon. The ground was naturally heavy and all against fast time. The course was over a destance of nine miles. Ireland had only eight men running, T. Hynes being their most prominent absentee; but the other countries had the full team of twelve. Butterfield, the English mile champion came into English side vice Horne. England was always practically certain to gain the team championship, but there was a splendid fight for first place between Straw and Pearce. They both went ahead by themselves, Straw (England) running splendidly, and eventually winning by a hundred and twenty yards, in 57min. 32sec. Pearce (England) was second Nelson (England) third Daly (Ireland) forth, Deakin (England) fifth. Price (England) sixth, Wilding (England) seventh. Dunkley (England) eighth, Hughes (Wales) ninth, Stevenson (Scotland) tenth. Hayes (Ireland) eleventh, Whittle (England) twelfth.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE following is the Directors' report for the half-year ending Feb 28, which will be presented to the ninth annual general meeting of shareholders on Thursday next:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report for the year ending 28th February 1906, together with the revenue accounts and balance sheet for the period, which show that the Company continues to make very satisfactory progress. During the year, 2412 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting to Rs. 38,23,609. Of this number 1,685 have resulted in policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the proposers, or are awaiting completion. The new assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 23,43,300, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 1,16,890-9-0 of which Rs. 421 was by single payment. This result compares most favourably with that of the ninth year's working of other life offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the Company is 6,234 assuring in the aggregate Rs. 1,03,13,216, and of this amount Rs. 4,21,816 are re-insured. Claims, arising from the death of 33 persons for the aggregate amount of Rs. 85,000, and four matured endowment policies for Rs. 4 025 were paid during the year. Of this amount Rs. 5,583 were re-assured. Great care continues to be exercised in the selection of the risks, as is evidenced by the fact that so few claims have occurred during a time, when, owing to pestilence of the utmost severity, an exceptionally high mortality has been experienced in the country. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained and the aggregate expenditure only amounted to Rs. 1,18,744-2-2. If this aggregate be set against the premium income, the ratio comes out as 22.7 for the ninth year—a result which is not only for below the average but, it is believed, the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age. The life assurance fund, which at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 8,74,387-0-11 has been increased by Rs.3,20,155 0-5, and now amounts to Rs 12,09,543-1-4.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE BRANCH.

Bonds aggregating Rs. 4,95,450 have been issued and the premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 4,693-4-0. The business is of a satisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Claims amounting to Rs. 257-13-6 were paid during the year. The Director retiring by rotation is Mr. D. Gostling who, being eligible, offers himself re-election. The Auditors Messrs. Cornforth and Mistry, also retire and offer themselves for re-election. The Directors recommend a dividend of 11 1-2 per cent per annum, which, with the bonus of 3-4 per cent., will make a total distribution to Shareholders of 12 per cent. for the last year.

POSITION OF A PROFESSIONAL WOMAN IN FRANCE.

IN England, a hundred years ago to publish the fact that a girl was intending to work for her living was to sound her death knell in the social world. This was before the days of revolting daughters, of girls whose souls craved for a career, and to whom the prospect of a struggle for existence and a quasi-Bohemian life was as the smell of the sea to a would-be salt. If our great-grant-aunts were left inadequately provided for, there were practically but two courses open to them—they either accepted the hospitality of near relations and performed the doubtfully pleasant duties of unpaid companion or housekeeper, or were provided by their more prosperous friends with a post as governess.

We have changed all this nowadays, and a woman who works for her living is, by no means, ostracised from the society to which she by right belongs. This is not the case, however, all the world over, and recently in Les Annales Politiques et Litteraires" a contributor comments strikingly upon the anomalies of a professional woman's position in her country. The real femme du monde, the writer remarks, may have the soul of a saint, the distinction of a marquise, the esprit du diable and each one of the terrestrial virtues, but if she touches a salary, if she receives vile coin in exchange for her laborious toil, she at once descends half a dozen rungs of the social ladder. She no longer belongs to the monde, and she is at once looked down upon, is treated with condescension and irritatingly patronising pity.

Should necessity oblige a woman to add to her income, a perfect net work of innocent deceit is erected to hide the knowledge or conceal the real reason from friends and acquaintances alike. Should a pensionnaire be fixed upon as the solution of the difficulty, tales may be circulated with feverish eagerness regarding the loneliness of a solitary existence and the craving for companionship. Lessons are given to pass the time and embroideries or copying undertaken for a shop or office, and necessitating hours of toil during the small hours of the morning, or to oblige some near relative. Perhaps these petty deceptions are just as excusable as the fiction regarding the return on foot from their evening parties which agitated the minds of the dear old Cranford ladies, but it is to be regretted that the march of the times does not sooner bring about a more sensible view of the matter outre mer.

Many a girl in France, rather than be subjected to a miserable existence regulated by petty deceptions, and rather than lay herself open to the snubs and condescensions of her entourage contracts a marriage which is repugnant to her, and, if blessed with little in the nature of a dot, is besides obliged to accept a social position much inferior to her own. The anxiety to coiffer Sainte Catherine can be quite understood when a vista such as this opens itself before the young girl who, although a jeune fille du monde is inadequately endowed with this world's goods.

In many other European countries public opinions is much more modernised, and in Portugal, for example, to say E'una senhora is to announce that the woman in question is a lady in the old-established sense of the word. This expression is entirely independent upon whether she has her millions or is obliged to work for her living, and as a senhora she is accepted in the society to which by birth she belongs.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 26th March 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06 (Revised Estimate)	£31,536,600
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 24th March 1906 by Council Bills	£31,260,724
	By Gold	Nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£,275,876

TWELVE members of the present Ministry, according to the "Stock Exchange Gazette," still retain directorships of public companies which they held prior to the Government appointments being made. Some of these Ministers are in the Cabinet, but others are not. Their names are as follows:—Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Earl of Elgin, Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. R. K. Causton, Mr. John E. Ellis, Lord Portsmouth, Mr Joseph A. Pease, Mr. Edmund Robertson, Lord Denman, Lord Granville, and Mr. H. F. Kearley.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT ZANZIBAR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the British Indian Community in Zanzibar.

Your Royal Highness' most obedient, humble Servants, Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros., Varas Cassim Karimani, Varas, Mahomed Rahimtulla, Karimjee Jivanjee, Esmailjee Jivanjee, Damodar Jairam Ebjee Sivjee, Sharif Devjea, Rahimtoola Allarakhia Suleman Versi, Rahim Lilani, Mitha Jsitha, Kasowjee Pragjee, Saleh Hussen, and others.

The Duke in reply said: Mr. Cowasji and gentlemen,—I receive your address with the greatest pleasure and thank you for the kind words in which you have referred to the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia and myself. It has given me extreme satisfaction to listen to the expressions of your loyalty to the British Crown. Anything that affects the welfare of the King's Indian subjects is always a matter of interest to me, and I cherish the memory of my many years residence among you in India. I am glad to hear that here in Zanzibar you enjoy the blessings of prosperity and peace and it is my fervent hope that you may continue to live here in happiness and health.

The address was enclosed in a very handsome silver casket in the form of a volume, upon which the Royal Arms were embossed, the corners of the casket being relieved by designs in solid gold and precious stones. It was the work of Messrs. Andrew Bros. The Royal party then proceeded on their drive to the clove shambas in which they evinced great interest and returned by way of Ngambo through gaily decorated streets, over Darajani by the creek to the Agency which was reached about 6 30.

THE DECORATIONS.

The town bore a general aspect of rejoicing which showed how every community participated in the welcome given to our Royal guests. All the British ships in the harbour were dressed on the arrival of the Prinzregent. The Agency pier had been converted into a covered gallery, a roof of green tarpaulin from which descended lines of streamers on each side, protected the party from the rays of the African sun and the inclemency of the weather. A marquee was erected outside the front door and Union Jacks screened the framework of the gateway. Leaving the Agency, the E. T. C. formed the first striking scheme of decoration. Red cloth and the streamers of all nations almost hid the building while the walls of the compound opposite was screened by palm branches and flags. The building was surmounted by lines of streamers crowned by the E. T. C. flag. From the corner of the compound wall to the E. T. C. annexe streched the inscription Welcome in gold on red ground. The scheme of palm branches and bunting was continued up to the Bank. Perhaps more variety was to be noticed turning down the Ngia Kun towards O'Swald's corner. Mr. Telloris De Silva's house was decorated in a novel and picturesque style with plaited and dried palm leaves Sightly beyond the motto Karibuni extended across the street amid lines of bunting. Messrs Andrew Bros., the English Stores, the Africa Hotel and Mr. Choitram's shop, hung with rare silks, Mr. P. F. de Souza, Messrs. Silva Bros., Mr. R. N. Talati, and the Zanzibar Stores, perhaps attracted most attention, on the way to the Palace. The Royal Hotel displayed a loyal motto Welcome to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Long life and Prosperity to the Members of the Royal Family. The whole of the Main street was almost roofed by lines of bunting. Messrs. O'Swald's premises were decorated lavishly with flags and palm leaves, and the Custom house was bright with an architectural design picked out in red cloth. The vista towards the Palace was terminated by the Palace Court yard arched over by string of flags of many nations in which H. H.'s and the Union Jack predominated; while in the distance the Italian Consulate General was surmounted by a fluttering crown of colour.

From the Bank to the First Ministers house the decorations showed exceptional variety. At the house occupied by Judge Morrison, which was tastefully decorated a triumphal arch of evergreens spanned the roadway. Further on either side of Dr. Andrades residence rose an arch from which hung the greeting Welcomed to the Emerald Isle, the house itself being strikingly adorned. A perfect web of coloured paper flags swung over the street from the "Gazette" Office and presented a strikingly oriental appearance. The flags were made by the "Gazette" staff. The musharabia facade of the Post Office lent itself much to a display of palm-branches and coloured drapery, while the Portuguese Consulate General was rich with brilliant eastern stuffs and presented, among other features, the British and Portuguese flags intertwined.

A semicircle of flags extended from each side of the First Minister's house to the gates, a lavish display of bunting radiating from the front door. The barracks were decorated with lines of red cloth, flags and palm-branches.

The Victoria Gardens had been profusely adorned for the evening reception. Flags fluttered everywhere. Palms and graceful plants filled the stage. A rich crimson carpet was stretched on the floor of the reception room and artistic carved chairs provided for the Royal party.

The unfortunate inclemency of the weather robbed the illumination of much of their effect. At the street in front of the Agency five large stars carved out in small lamps brilliantly lighted up the road. An unbroken line of lamps stretched from the Agency to the Victoria Gardens; the E. T. C premises, the Bank, Court house and Portuguese Consulate General being perhaps the most brilliantly illuminated buildings.

RECEPTION BY THE BRITISH RESIDENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Cave had the honour of entertaining the Royal party again at dinner and afterwards conducted them to the reception of the British Residents at the Victoria Gardens.

The clerk of the weather was not kind out no efforts of his, however, could serve to damp the spirits or stem the warm current of loyalty that bore the British people on its crest through the coursing streets. After receiving the ladies and gentlemen who had assembled to welcome them, the Royal visitors amused themselves by watching Ngomas. Wind and weird some of these must have seemed to them. The dance of the Arab and Comoro women was an exhibition that old residents in Zanzibar probably have not often witnessed. These beautiful women fresh from the harem, had secluded the selves in one of the halls of the old bathing pavillion, the doors of which were left open. The atmosphere was heavy with perfume but that only contributed to the fascination the extreme grace and precision of movement of the performers compelled.

Thus the day came to a close; a day long anticipated, longer to be remembered; a day of gloom and rain, yet of gladness and rejoicing; not without tension, yet abounding in welcome; a day that we gave to honoured guests and that they gave to us.

In torrents of rain the Royal party left the Victoria Gardens towards midnight. Immediately upon arrival, through the almost flooded court yard, their Royal Highnesses arranged to depart. They were conducted to the boat which was convey to the party to the Prinzregent by H. M. Agent and the Consular staff, and embarked in the Admiral's galley. Unfortunately the rain had for the most part extinguished the lights of the double line of illuminate boat-through which it was intended that the distinguished party should pass but a brilliant display of Bengal lights from the c. s. Amber lit up the retreating boat and rocket after rocket was fired from beach as Zanzibar's token of "God speed" and farewell. At 630 this morning their Royal Highnesses transferred to the Crescent amid the salutes of the squadron and shore battery, and proceed in her to Mombasa.

WATER AT MALWANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a resident of these parts, I heartily endorse the remarks of your correspondent which appeared recently signed by a "Resident" regarding the scarcity of water felt at Malwani and adjacent villages as the distress is no doubt becoming severer day by day and will be felt all the more in the ensuing hot season, if no timely measures be taken to meet the want. I trust the matter will receive promt attention.

The Taluka Local Board of Salsette, Thana, have dug three large pits inside the Tank, of these one has entirely given way and is covered with debris and there is some signs of getting springs, as at present about 70 to 80 handas of water could be had every day. but the population of Malwani is about 1 600, hence it is not sufficient for them and their cattle, besides the mud crumbles and gives way and the women who draw water are inconveninced; in fact they run the risk of falling in the pits, with what results I need not point out. If these kutcha pits are dug about 25 feet deeper and converted into pucca wells, built with chunam from the very foundation, and protected by chunam lateral and parapet walls the cost will not be very much but great will be the benefit conferred thereby on the Villages above mentioned. I would therefore request the energetic District Officer to recommend the proposal to the Taluka Local Board.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After a great deal of writing in the newspapers and hammering at the local authorities about the want of water at Malwani (in Salsette) and villages adjacent thereto and complaining of the severe distress and sufferings, not to say inconveniences and hardships caused to the people in consequence of the want, three pits are being dug in Malwani Tank at the aggregate cost of Rs. 35 to provide water for a population of about 1,600 and a large number of cattle. Of these pits, one crumbled away while the work was going on, and it is a fortunate circumstance, that this occurrence took place in the night; otherwise a sad catastrophe would have been the result. More than once it has been pointed out that these pits should be of larger demensions, well built and constructed, real pucca work. I submit unless this is done the money spent on the pits will be thrown away in mud and water. At present the yield, 80 "handas" a day, is quite insufficient to meet the demand of the people. I trust these few lines will attract the attention of the District Local Board and lead to the desired result.—Yours, &c.

AN OBSERVER.

FOOD STUFFS IN FAMINE AREAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since famine is prevailing in Rajputana and other parts of India, it is as well that the public should know that besides the usual food grains, there is a very nutritious seed called Befri. It was discovered on this side of India by Khan Bahadur Dr. Shamsudin J. Suleman, Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, during the last famine and used with good result in a poor house mixed up with nutritious grains.

The plant, which yields Befri seed, is annual. It is called Indigofera Glandulosa, belonging to the natural order Leguminose. It grows wild in Navapura of the Khandesh Collectorate, Amode of the Broach district, Tilakwada, Sinore, Mahuva, and Sougad of the Baroda territory. Possibly it grows in other parts also.

The seed contains 21·13 per cent of albuminoids, whereas wheat and oatmeal have respectively 13·5, and 16 parts of the same per hundred. Thus, in other words the seed is 56 per cent more nutritious than wheat, and 32 per cent more so than oatmeal. The Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, has pronounced the seed to be a good food.

Poor people use Befri mixed with Samo and other grass seeds in famine time.

Befri was exhibited at the last Bombay Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, as would be seen by referring to its catalogue.—Yours, &c.

X.

THE PARSI GYMKHANA.

THE following is the report for the year ending 31st December:—

Your Committee have great pleasure in laying before you the annual report of the working of the Gymkhana during the year ending 31st December, 1905, as well as the balance sheet of accounts, which shows a surplus of Rs. 449-5-9 at the end of the year, the total amount at the credit of our Institution thus being Rs. 8,330-13-0. The Committee trust that this will be found satisfactory.

Members.—The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year was 285; of whom 93 were life members, 123 subscribing members, and 69 on the absent list. There were during the year 12 new members elected, while 14 resigned.

Cricket.—Barring the Hindoo Gymkhana, who would play with no Parsee Cricket Clubs a programme of a similar character to that of previous seasons was satisfactorily gone through. Thirty-two matches were played during the last rains, out of which 12 were won 4 lost, and the rest drawn or abandoned. Cold season matches were also played this year.

Parsee-Presidency Matches.—The Bombay Gymkhana Committee having resolved that the Parsee-Presidency Match played in Bombay in August every year, be abandoned, that in lieu thereof a match be arranged to be played in the cold season (end of January or beginning of February), and that the usual match, at Poona, be played in September, as hitherto, your Committee pointed out that it was not possible, for reasons given, to play every year the two matches at so long an interval between them, and only carried out the long established fixture at Poona in September, and they have great pleasure in recording that this Poona match was won by the Parsees, who thus are ahead of the Presidency by two matches.

Tennis.—For want of sufficient entries, the double and single handicap tournaments could not be got up this year.

Billiards.—A handicap tournament for a game of 300 up was played during the season, which was won by Mr. A. M. Masani.

A CENSUS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE first census of the British Empire has been issued from the General Register Office. Its origin is due to a desire expressed by Mr. Chamberlain when at the Colonial Office. This census return is for the year 1901 and its compilers observe that the collection, analysis and arrangement of the huge mass of statistical material has involved the expenditure of much time, while further delay has been caused by the interruption of census operations in South Africa [on] account of the war. When (says the Times) we consider that the figures now presented refer to an area of close upon 12,000 000 square miles, containing a total population of about 400,000,000, including representatives of practically every race, creed, language, and caste, and when we remember that much of this vast area is very sparsely populated and offers every physical and climatic difficulty that can easily be conceived, we shall be surprised, not at the delay, but at the expedition with which the formidable task has been completed.

The King has in Asia more than 300,000 000 of subjects; in America 7,500 000; in Africa about 43,000,000; in Australasia over 5,000,0 0; and in Europe over 42,000,000. Classifying them broadly by religions, there are 208,000,000 of Hindus, 94,000,000 of Mahomedans, 58,000,000 of Christians, 12,000,000 of Buddhists, and 23 000,000 of various pagan or non-Christian religions. It should be said that this last item represents a very wide generalisation, since it contains Parsees, Sikhs, Jains, Jews, and Confucians, as well as very primitive forms of superstition. Every attempt in this country to add a column for religions to the census returns has been met with an opposition hitherto successful. It would seem that a large part of our population are possessed by an unaccountable reluctance to declare the faith that is in them. There does not seem to be much of this singular reticence in other portions of the empire. There is no difficulty in getting people to say what their religion is, but there is a good deal in classifying them after the information is obtained. People have the courage to declare themselves Calathumpian, Canopist, Hoke, Hylozoist, Tipon, Thesian, Sung Quong, Millenial Dawnite, and so on. Their particular fancies make good reading, but they are apparently so distracting to a serious statistician as rather to spoil his humorous enjoyment. Even among what he hesitatingly describes as minor Christian sects, such titles as Dipper, Tunker, Forward Movement, and Tolstoranian Christian must cause misgivings.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING Co. LD.

THE eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company, was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, Mr. H. C. Wright presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December last was adopted:—

"The Directors beg to lay their Report and the Audited accounts of the Company for the ending 31st December 1905, showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 12-0, which with the previous balance of Rs. 1,740-3-11, amounts to Rs. 6,73,416-15-11 Out of this amount the Directors have set aside to the credit of engine and machinery account Rs. 2,40,000, Building fund account Rs. 1,50,000, Dividend fund account Rs. 1,00,000 and have written off the following amounts:—Old debenture Loan charges Rs. 2,669 6 10, Depreciation in Furniture Rs. 1,634-1-8, total Rs. 4,04 303 8 6. Leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,79,113-7-5 available for distribution among the Shareholders. Out of this amount the directors recommend to declare a dividend of Rs. 60 and a bonus of Rs. 40 per share which will absorb Rs. 1 60,000 and to carry forward a sum of Rs. 19 113-7-5. The unissued balance of the capital has now been taken up, and the capital of the Company stands at Rs. 16,00,000. The directors have decided to erect looms and have ordered the necessary machinery from Messrs Platt Brothers and Co. of Oldham. A shed sufficient to accomodate 1,100 looms is being built and 513 looms have been ordered. The 7 1-2 per cent., debenture loan of Rs. 6,99,500 has been paid off and the directors considered it advisable—in view of the decision to erect looms—to issue a new 5 per cent. loan of Rs. 5,00,000 for 4 1-2 years, which was largely oversubscribed. A serious fire broke out in a cotton shed and in the compound on 16th April last and damage to the extent of nearly Rs. 100 000 was done. The damage would have been more serious if it had not been for the exertions of the mill staff who deserve much credit for their promptitude in helping to extinguish the fire. The property destroyed was fully insured. The mill buildings and machinery of your mill and the stocks of cotton yarn, stores etc. at Sholapur and elsewhere are insured for Rs. 44,32,090. The profits and fixed charges have been insured for £40,000, at Lloyds, the policy expiring on 13th June 1906.

A dividend of Rs. 60, and a bonus of Rs. 40 per share were declared. Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji and Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas were re-elected directors of the Company. Messrs. C. L. Weber and H. Soonderdass were re-appinted auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

"SWADESHI" MOVEMENT IN BOMBAY.

PUBLIC MEETING AND EXHIBITION AT DADAR.

A public meeting, and an exhibition of Indian made articles were held at Dadar on Sunday to promote the "Swadeshi" movement. The exhibits consisted of stationary, paints, umbrellas, saries, clothes and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. The meeting was attended by nearly three thousand people, including visitors from Poona, Nasik, Wai and Panwell and a few Bengalees. Rao Bahadur Vasonji Khimji was voted to the chair. The proceedings opened with patriotic songs, while the Bengalees present enlivened the proceedings by their song of "Bande Mataram." The principal speakers were Messrs. Walter J. Bean, of Messrs. Roger and Rock, C. V. Bahadur, late Chief Judge of Gwalior, Motilal Shah, Liladhar Sampat, and Professor Pranjpey, editor of the "Kal."

Mr. Masure moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that it was desirable that the people of this country should make use, as far as practicable, of home-made articles and exert themselves to develope Indian industries. This was seconded by Mr. Walter Bean. Mr. Liladhar Sampat then rose to addres the meeting when a rather amusing incident occurred owing to a remark from one of the crowd, calling upon the speaker to remove first the dress he was wearing as it was made of foreign materials, Mr. Balubhai Desai explained that it was not necessary to destroy foreign goods purchased before the "Swadeshi movement was started.

Mr. Nizamuddin of Nasik proposed that to encourage the movement it was desirable for mill-owners to try to keep the prices of Indian cloths as low as practicable. This was also carried.

The chairman in addressing the meeting exhorted his hearers to take a lesson from the Lancashire mill owners, who with the view of promoting their own interests tried their level best and succeeded in forcing the Government to impose the excise duty on Indian yarn. The chairman then dwelt at length on the necessity of opening a national fund to promote the movement.

Before the meeting was dissolved it was announced that a gentleman, who did not wish to divulge his name in public had expressed his willingness to give a sum of Rs. 10,000 as a loan to promote the movement.

A ZANZIBAR EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

IN the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and the Hon. Mr. Justic Aston, have disposed of an application for revision made by Chaturbhuj Jugjiwan Bhatt, Editor of the "Hindee" newspaper, published in Zanzibar, against his having been committed, on 18th October last, by Mr. J. W. Murison, Assistant Judge there, of trespassing in the Mkili Mani Mission-house on 1st October, and of appearing in a state of intoxication in a public place, and fined Rs. 25 and Rs. 5 respectively, Mr. R. B. Majumdar, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas, appeared for the accused. It appeared from the evidence of W. J. Brant Maud B. Stevens, and others, that the accused was found shouting in the Mission compound, chasing the small boys, and acting like one, who was either drunk or mad. Accused's defence was that he had been to a funeral, and wore the costume suited to the occasion, which was a dhotar and shoes. The mission boys were making fun of him, and as he could not speak English, and they could not understand the Hindee, he went into the house to make a complaint; but he was treated roughly there, and charged. He was convicted and fined. There was a delay, in preferring the appeal of 50 days Mr. Majmudar applied that it should be excused, and he urged before the Judges of the High Court the reasons stated in the letters written by his client from Zanzibar. Accused stated that he applied verbally for certified copies on the same day, i.e. on 18th October; but he did not receive them till the 3rd November. Then the steamer service between Bombay and Zanzibar was not regular. In another letter, he stated that he was called by Mr. Smith, the Judge there; talked to on the subjects he had written on the incompetence and inexperience of the judiciary in his newspaper; and then dissuaded from preferring an appeal to the Bombay High Court, on the ground that he was not likely to succeed in it, and so forth. Their lordships declined to excuse the delay, on the ground of want of proper diligence on the accused's part, and they rejected his application for revision.

AN ANCIENT INDIAN UNIVERSITY.

"AN Indian University of the Seventh Century of our Era" was the title of a lecture by the Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, which drew a large audience to the Manchester University on March 13. From the chronicles of a Chinese pilgrim and student whose manuscripts have been preserved, an insight into Buddhist thought in India, in the seventh century has been obtained. From these records, with their description of the then existing University where Buddhism was fostered, the lecturer gave many happily chosen quotations. Five hundred devout merchants were stated to have bought the ground on which the seat of learning was to stand, and they presented it to the Buddha Successive endowments created a vast pile of buildings. There were eight huge quadrangles, an equal number of temples, 100 lecture-rooms where the 10 000 students were taught, and six immense blocks of residential buildings used as quarters for monks, and novices. The government of the institution and its subjects of instruction were in turn described by the lecturer, who concluded by defining the Buddhist's interpretation of life as it was known in the period under review. These records of the past, he said, are worth studying. They are the witness of the venerable East to the abiding principle that the first condition of the quest of truth is liberty. Professor Rhys Davids in thanking Mr. Carpenter for his lecture, expressed regret that the university described was now nothing but a series of grass-covered mounds. He hoped the day was not far distant when money would be available for excavations and research. A vast quantity of historical material of great value might be awaiting discovery.

FORGERY OF A WILL.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting in the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal by Kashiram Krishna who was convicted in November last, by Mr. B. Y. Gupte, Assistant Sessions Judge of Khandesh, of forgery of a will, and was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Gadgil, with Mr. Anant G. Desai, appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

In this case the appellant, accused No. 1, and eight others were charged with forgery in connection with the will of one Bhagwan Gahsing, a rich landholder of Javakheda, which purported to have been written by the first accused and to have been attested by all the other accused persons. In the result one of them was acquitted and discharged. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and the others to periods ranging from six months to four years each.

Mr. Justice Russell, in delivering the Court's judgment, said: In this case accused No. 1, is charged with having forged the will of one Bhagwan, who died in 1893. This will has been before no less than three Judges, including the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, gentlemen who are undoubtedly acquainted, with the vernacular. The Subordinate Judge has found that the handwriting of Bhagwan when compared with the genuine signature, is entirely dissimilar to the signature, which is attacked. As to this the most important circumstance with regard to the genuineness of the signature, we have heard very little from Mr. Gadgil. Then we have the very grave improbability of the accused Kashiram having been selected, under the circumstances in which he stood with Bhagwan, to write this will. In the actual execution of the alleged will, none of the close relatives of Bhagwan took part although they were close by. Further we are asked to believe by Mr. Gadgil, that the several witnesses who have attested this will, and who lived at long distances, happened to be on the spot to condole with Sakharam, whose younger brother, one Tookaram, had died a few days before, and so the said witnesses happened to be present when the will was being executed. We cannot believe this. Then we have a large mass of evidence to prove that Bhagwan was incapable of making the will during the whole of the day on which he is said to have made it, as also during the previous day—31st March. He died the next morning at 9 or 10. There is no evidence to contradict this. We are told that the pleader for the defence, in order to reserve the right of reply, did not call any witnesses. No pleader, who believed that he had a case which would hold water, would take the responsibility of not calling that evidence. Another circumstance is, that this will is not heard of for at least one year after Bhagwan's death. Then again the woman Babubai, in whose favour this will is said to have been made, is not called. We see no reason to interfere, and accordingly dismiss this appeal and confirm the conviction recorded against and the sentences passed upon the accused.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" March 31.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G F Arnold, of the Indian Civil Service is appointed to officiate as Deputy Sec to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept during the absence on leave of Mr R Sheepshanks I C S Barrister-at-Law or until further orders

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S C Davis is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service with effect from the 30th March or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave

The services of Mr H Wheeler of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Finance Dept

Capt A J Ralph Cantonment Magt Barrackpore and Dum Dum has been granted privilege leave for two months with leave out of India for one year in continuation with effect from the 28th March

Mr S P Sinha Barrister-at-law Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal is appointed to officiate as Advocate Genl for Bengal during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr P O'Kinealy

Capt H O Codrington Asst Cantonment Magte Poona and Kirkee has been granted leave out of India for one year with effect from the 8th April.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut K W Pye R E is appointed to the Survey of India as Asst Supt 2nd grade with effect from the forenoon of the 17th March.

The services of Capt A S Trydell M R C V S Supt Civil Veterinary Dept Bengal are placed at the disposal of the Madras Govt for employment ... on leave of Major Gunn or until further orders.

Mr E S Carr Conservator of Forests Eastern Bengal and Assam is granted privilege leave for 13 days combined with furlough on medical certificate for 8 months and 17 days with effect from the 3rd April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J DeVine Supt in the Finance Secretary of the Govt of India is promoted to class V of the Enrolled List with effect from the 1st of April and is posted as Asst Accountant Genl United Provinces.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made:—

Major to be Lieut-Col—Charles Davidson, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), 14th Jan

Lieut to be Capt—Harold Philip Muir White, 47th Sikhs 24th March

Second-Lieut to be Lieut—Charles Alfred Montanaro Paske, 97th Deccan Infantry, 28th Feb

The promotion of Lieut F G Moore, 6th Jat Light Infy is antedated to the 20th April 1 99

Lieut-Col H A B Boulderson, Indian Army Supt Army Clothing Factory Madras is granted leave out of India (p a) for eight months with effect from the date of being struck off duty

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of January. 1904	1905	1906
British India			
Bombay	29089003	37785884	40289923
Madras	2095742	2739434	2685154
Bengal	3911743	4373986	4459433
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2478385	2479693	3181088
Punjab	1080374	1218870	1371686
Central Provinces and Berar	2047415	2221613	2344770
Total	40702662	50819480	54332104
Foreign Territory.			
Berar and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad Wadhwan Quilon Kishengarh & Ujjain	1614179	1978700	2047912
Grand Total	42316841	52798180	56380016

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

(N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone.)

		Month of January. 1904	1905	1906
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	8458368	9198352	8791420
	yds.	29733029	33070935	31664091
	dozs	2510	4457	39614
Madras	pds	457550	670921	542113
	yds.	763674	1088366	838169
Bengal	pds.	66278	51073	42631
	yds.	311496	171568	152075
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara)	pds.	4 576	590118	676993
	yds.	1619770	2 4147	2595048
Punjab	pds.	11273	21283	43566
	yds.	33957	59647	82114
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	689013	630435	581834
	yds.	2214453	1879309	1960093
Total	pds.	10131388	11193242	10679869
	yds.	34306 49	38593352	37291593
	dozs.	2510	4457	39611
Foreign Territory.				
Berar and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan	pds.	480035	590360	659795
	yds.	1689661	2173113	2456121
Grand Total	pds.	10611423	11783602	11338664
	yds.	36396110	40766965	39742014
	dozs.	2510	4457	39614

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(Sd.) JUGESHWAR LALL,
ZAMINDAR.

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CORDIAL
Insist on having ROSE'S in the original embossed bottles, and not one of its many spurious imitations which are made either from cheap Lemon Juice, or are conspicuous by the absence of the pure Juice of the Lime Fruit.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

We have lately discussed the local organisation and administration of the Army. The truth is that the official mind has not yet become sufficiently infiltrated with the idea of decentralisation. Officers are put into responsible positions, and are not trusted to do the duties without reference to higher authority The brigadier commanding a group of regimental districts was to have been relieved of correspondence and routine, and to be left free to devote attention to the command, training, and administration of the Militia and Volunteer infantry in the area assigned to him. Yet it would seem that the amount of supervision available for these forces is not what it was under the old regime, because the number of units to be inspected has to be multiplied by four or five, so that they may number thirty, while the colonel commanding a regimental district had only four or five units to supervise. There are officers who regard the grouped depots as a useless experiment, and who can see no value in the system, it would be interesting to hear what reports generals in command have made upon it. Surely the brigadier should have power to deal with matters not involving large expenditure or important changes without reference to superior authority. When an officer has risen to the rank of colonel, and is placed in a high position of trust, he should be granted that trust, and be judged by the results. He should be just as capable of giving advice or arriving at a decision on such matters as the major-general in charge of administration at the command headquarters. The time has come when the War Office should really learn the value of decentralisation, and of the opinion of the man on the spot. But the most serious blot upon the new system is one we have already drawn attention to—the practical certainty that it will not enable mobilisation to run smoothly and rapidly. What is required is some permanent officer, quartermaster or other for mobilization purposes at the depot, and the need of such appointment is certainly urgent. No doubt retired officers could easily be got for such appointments.

We referred last week to the report of the Director of Recruiting and Organisation, which is significant and far-reaching in character, recruiting being at the very base of an army organisation. It has become sufficiently clear that there is no great expansive character in recruiting, and that if enlistments for mounted corps is opened infantry recruiting falls off, and vice versa. General Miles draws attention to the harmful propaganda of disloyalists in Ireland and well meaning faddists in England, both of these being matters to which we have recently referred. Few will differ from his opinion that public criticism of the Army has been prejudical to recruiting. The purpose is to secure men possessing a high standard of physical fitness, and it is possible that the falling off noted in the report was partially due to the medical inspection being more stringent, and the ratio of rejections being proportionately increased. Yet it cannot be maintained that the decline in the number of recruits was entirely due to this cause. We fear it has resulted in large part from a distaste for the Army which is becoming apparent, and which everything that is possible must be done to correct. Continuity of policy and administration are required, as General Miles truly says, but it is eminently desirable to enlist local influence to induce suitable young men to enter the ranks. There was a new departure in appointing eight retired officers as recruiting officers in large towns, and the result has been beneficial, and it is hoped to ensure permanent improvement. In four cases recruiting has increased in these selected towns, although the regimental districts themselves show a falling off. This is evidence enough of the value of the personal influence which officers and local gentlemen can exert, and the time has come when a further step must be taken in the methods of recruiting the Army.

The new plan of requiring a character from the recruit appears to be working well, though it is sometimes evaded, and the police are assisting in verifying characters where a suspicion of their genuineness exists. The policy of enlisting young men of good quality instead of the wastage of society is a good one, but the young men who are sought for are precisely those who look ahead, and ask what the Army is to do for them when they have completed their service with the colours. They will have given up the best years of their lives and they naturally ask what is to be the reward. In present conditions parents dissuade their sons from enlistments, while employers of labour often regret that they cannot help men even of good character because they can make no use of them. We heartily commend to the consideration of Mr. Haldane the necessity of investigating this matter. He cannot do better than take a lesson from what has been accomplished at the Royal Marine Artillery Barracks, Eastney. There men in the ranks are taught boot-making, painting and glazing, general blacksmith's work, motoring, and electric wiring, besides having general educational classes. We believe electricity, and the motor men being in good demand, a fact of which some of our readers may like to take note, while the electric classes which have only recently been started are already doing well. The searching is not done by officers, as Lord Monkswell in a recent article seemed to desire, but by civilian instructors who can be changed if they should not prove satisfactory, and they are always available at from 2s. to 4s. an hour. At Eastney, private generosity and interest have lent assistance in material matters, but the same would probably be done elsewhere and if it were not some expenditure on the part of the Government would provide everything that was necessary. If, then the man who enlisted knew that he would be taught some trade and would leave the ranks with a means of obtaining a living in his hands, he would probably be ready to join. Soldiers are now well paid compared with unskilled workers and it only requires the effective introduction of such a system and the making of it widely known, to increase largely the number of men who would become available. At least this seems to us a very reasonable anticipation.

The appointment of Director of Supplies at headquarters still remains unfilled, although Major-General R. Auld, C.B. vacated it some time ago. It would therefore appear that after the clean sweep, which was made in Pall Mall at the beginning of 1904, there is room for acceleration in the system of filling offices of importance. There is a report that General Auld will be succeeded by an officer of wide experience in connection with the special duties of which he will be required to take charge, and after what has happened recently, there is much to be said in favour of this departure. There is no doubt that the arrangement by which round men have been wedged into square holes at headquarters is not of a character to promote the ends which the reformers of the War Office system had in view when they submitted their scheme for the approval of the Cabinet.

We have consistently advocated the desirability of placing the transport of the Army under a Director at headquarters. The present method of combining transport and remounts—which are in no way allied either in peace or in war—under the same head is open to much criticism. Possibly when Mr. Haldane and Sir William Nicholson have had time to go into the question of the organisation as it exists, it will be found that this is an anomaly which demands correction. The present arrangement is manifestly unsound, and could not fail to break down completely in war. Then why maintain it in peace time, to the disadvantage of the Service and the taxpayer alike? To be properly managed the Regimental Department ought to be under a chief of its own, and the idea of entrusting transport to a cavalry officer smatters of the absurd. Major-General Benson is a most able man and a trained administrator, but he cannot be expected to do impossibilities. With our experience of remount scandals in connection with the South African War, it would have been thought that we should have been wiser than to run the risk of a further breakdown in the same direction. Yet we are almost paving the way for further scandals by our want of appreciation of the difficulties inseparable from such a state of things as now exists, whereby no man is called upon to do two people's work.

The officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps who were about a year ago appointed Medical Inspectors of Recruits in the various commands have, we understand, received extensions in their appointments for another year. We alluded to the first appointments of these officers on March 4, 1905, and anticipated the satisfactory results which we have reason to believe have been attained by establishing the system. It has worked well and harmoniously. Much more care and supervision attends the training of recruits. It is now some time ago since we commented on the probability of several appointments held by retired medical officers passing into the hands of those on the active list in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Our forecasts seem to becoming true, as may be realised by some recent postings—eg., Lieut.-Colonel W. Dick, R.A.M.C., recently returned from foreign service in the Straits, has been posted to the Prison, Dover. In the London Recruiting District no less than three medical officers of the corps on the active list have been appointed—viz., Lieut.-Colonels Hubbard (recently deceased), H.S. McGill, and R.H. Hall.

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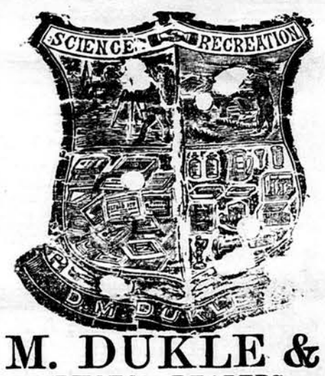
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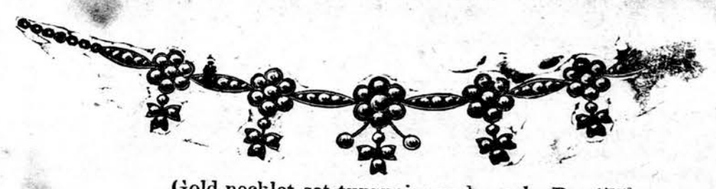
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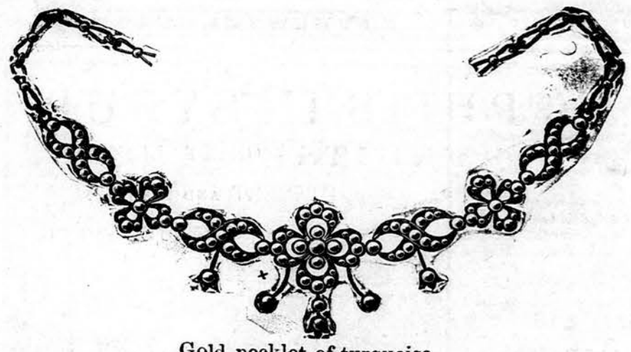
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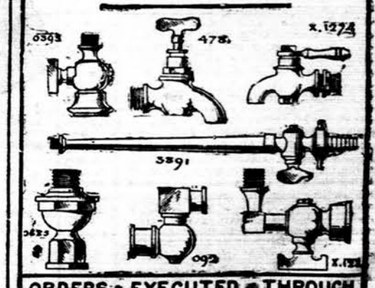
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